REGD. NO. B.1065

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 1 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1935 PRICE ONE ANNA

All-India Protest Against 'Reforms' On 26th?

NOT "ABHYANKAR" BUT "BHAYANKAR"

Dr. Khan Sahib Urges Youth To Emulate His Example

DELHI DEPLORES HIS LOSS IN MEETING

(From Our Special Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

"The death of Mr. Abhyankar is a great calamity for the country. He was a great commander and never gave cause to lower the prestige of the Congress Flag," was the resolution passed at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Delhi Congress Committee, when Dr. Ansari, Dr. Khan Sahib, Messrs. Asaf Ali, Mahadev Desai, Prof. Indra and Pandit Nekiram Sharma made feeling reference to the late Mr. Abhyankar. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi attended the meeting. Mahatma Gandhi was not present personally but in a message sent through Mr. Mahadev Desai said: "The best way wherein his countrymen could respect the memory was to emulate the fearlessness and devotion of the late Mr. Abhyankar whose death is a loss for the country." Mr. Abhyankar not only knew law of the courts being a famous barrister but knew the law that would make the country free.

He was not "Abhyankar" but "Bhayankar", said Pandit Nekiram Sharma moving the resolution. If he had survived a little more he would have roared in the Assembly and terrified his opponents into submission. Dr. Khan Sahib appealed to the country, especially the youth, to strive for unity amongst the various communities and to fight like the late Mr. Abhyankar if they wanted liberty. He was a straight-forward soldier and loved discipline. Concluding he said Maharashtras and Pathans may not be intellectually great but they were great and alike in the field.

Mr. Asaf Ali described him as a selfless and fearless worker who had become an offering to the new Council Entry programme of the Congress.

DAUNTLESS FIGHTER IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE

Lahore Leaders' Tribute To Late Abhyankar

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Glowing tributes were paid at a public meeting under the Distt. Congress Committee held this evening to the memory of the late Mr. Abhyankar, who died after a protracted illness contracted in the jail, Mr. Harimohun Chatterjee presiding.

Speakers included Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Mrs. Zutshi, Dr. Gopichand and Mr. Dandekar of Nagpur.

All the speakers joined in characterising the departed leader as a dauntless fighter in the cause of freedom generally and Hindu-Muslim unity specially, and referred to his twice defeating Dr. Moonje in the Assembly elections thus vindicating the Congress that it could kill communalism.—United Press.

ROAD TO BE NAMED AFTER ABHYANKAR

Nagpur Corporation Expresses Profound Sorrow At Meeting

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

At a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held this morning under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Khan, a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the sad and premature death of Mr. Narakesari Abhayankar, the Congress Leader.

The Committee paid glowing tribute to the standard of selflessness, honesty and boldness set up by Mr. Abhyanker and resolved to call the prominent Road passing before his house as Abhyankar Road. A proposal to hang his portrait in the Town Hall was also carried.

The ashes of Mr. Abhyankar are expected to arrive from Bombay this evening.—United Press.

Stop Press On Page 4

Delhi Meeting To Decide Issue

Jt. Meeting Of Working Committee And Parliamentary Board

Deliberations To Take Place At Ansari's Residence: Leaders Invited To Attend

PATNA, Jan. 5.

The Congress policy in the Assembly, it is understood, will be the principal subject for discussion by the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. at its forthcoming meeting at Delhi.

It is most likely that a joint meeting of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board will be held at Delhi to consider this and cognate matters.

It is further understood that the Working Committee may decide to fix up January 26 as the day for the All-India protest against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives here on January 11, and proceeds to Delhi on the 14th.

The Working Committee meets at Dr. Ansari's residence. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Khan Sahib, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Sjt. Govind Ballabh Pant have been invited to attend.—United Press.

PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR RAJEN BABU

Address And Parties To Be Given

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Doctor Ansari's residence will be the venue of important discussions of the Congress Working Committee when it meets at Delhi shortly. A public reception is being arranged for Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrives at Delhi on the evening of 15th January. He will be presented with an address and given a number of parties.

The Working Committee's office is very near Gadodhia house, where Babu Rajendra Prasad and his secretary will stay. It is understood Gandhiji will not personally attend the meetings though members may consult him in their private capacity.—A.P.

CONSTITUTION OF CONGRESS PROVINCES

A. I. C. C Call For Detailed Map From Provincial Committees

PATNA, Jan. 5.

The A.I.C.C. has issued circulars to the Provincial Congress Committees, stating that, it has been found necessary to prepare a map of India showing the Congress Provinces, as they are constituted to-day, as the materials at its disposal for arriving at clear lines are required to be verified. They should send the information under the following heads:—

(1) Districts under their jurisdiction.

(2) States under their jurisdiction.

(3) If the State has been divided so far as the Congress jurisdiction is concerned, the exact number of talukas or districts included in the Congress Provinces concerned

(4) A map of the whole of the Congress Provinces as constituted at present, with the District marks and population figure of 1931.—United Press.

NEW A. I. C. C. MEETING

To Be Held In Delhi At End Of Feb. Or Beginning Of March

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

It is understood that the first meeting of the new All-India Congress Committee will be held at Delhi at the end of February or the beginning of March.

The business to be transacted will include the election of office-bearers and members to the Congress Parliamentary Board.—A.P.

DR. KHARE AND ASSEMBLY

To Contest Nagpur Constitueney Bye-Election?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

It is understood that the Congress Parliamentary Board will put up Dr. Khare to contest the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Abhyankar.—A.P.

MAHATMA FEELS BETTER

People From Far-Off Places Come To Have 'Darshan'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi who had chilblain in the feet is feeling much better to-day. In the morning he walked about 4 miles without difficulty.

Gandhiji passed a quiet day and had no busy programme excepting that people from different places came to have 'darshan'. —United Press.

SARAT BOSE

Allowed To Stay In Calcutta Till Thursday

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A communique says:—

It is understood that Mr. Sarat C. Bose, state prisoner has been granted further extension of leave to stay in Calcutta till 10th January.—A.P.

WORK RELIEF PROGRAMME

880 Million Dollars Required To Meet Immediate Needs In U. S.?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt, seven senators and six members of the house of representatives in a three-hour conference in the president's study whipped government's new Work Relief programme into shape for immediate administration.

It was estimated that 880 million dollars would be required to meet immediate relief needs some of which would probably be transferred from the existing unexpended appropriations.

It was planned to tapper off emergency relief work as quickly as possible and transfer any funds remaining to the new programme. Plans were also outlined to expedite social programme outlined by President Roosevelt in his message to the Congress.

Those present included Mr. Harrison, Governor of New York Federal Reserve Bank Vice-President Garner, Senators, Robinson and Pittman and representative Byrans.

RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED

"Uncle Sam's" Big Scheme To Cost 4000 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

According to an authoritative source, President Roosevelt intends to ask the Congress to provide 4,000 million dollars for a big public works scheme, to secure employment for three-and-a-half million men.—Reuter's Special.

Village Industries Programme

HOW GOVT. LOOK AT IT

"Astute Move On Part Of Gandhiji"

Reported Circular To Local Authorities

The Special Correspondent of the 'Hindustan Times" writes:—

If the information at my disposal is correct rural India is soon to witness a "prosperity wave" the kind of which it has never experienced, except perhaps in its dreams, during the past eight decades of British rule. What Dadabhoy Naoroji and his illustrious successors could not do by strong criticism and agitation, the Congress appears to have accomplished by a mere resolution. I refer to the resolution passed by the Bombay Congress ushering in the Village Industries Association and its immediate repercussion in Government circles.

CONGRESS TO BE FORESTALLED.

Dame gossip has it that the Government of India, not to be outdone by Congress in any programme of a constructive and ameliorative nature, have been whipped into the activity by the Congress resolution. Word has gone forth into every nook and corner of the country directing that in the matter of Village Industries and uplift Congress is to be completely forestalled. The Government of India, I understand, have called for detailed reports on local conditions and directed that the possibilities of Government undertaking the resuscitation of old village industries and the starting of a new ones be immediately investigated. Healthy rivalry spells goods and the race which Government propose to run with the Village Industries Association should do no end of good to the poor villagers who will bless the day the Congress adopted that resolution. But why the Government failed to adopt the same course when years ago the All-India Spinners' Assoriation rame into being is not easy to explain.

CO-OPERATION TO BE DENIED.

It is, however, depressing to note that according to reports current in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere Government in the present move are actuated by motives hostile rather than friendly to the Village Industries Association. Thus, I have it that the new Association, an organisation within the Congress and yet en-

(Continued on page 4.)

SNATCHED AWAY HAWKERS' BREAD

Old Man's Complaint To Mahatma Against Mill Competition

GANDHIJI SHOWS HIM 'FITTING REPLY'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

A queer old man has been sitting since the noon in the compound in front of Gandhiji's cottage in the Harijan colony to have his sight and represent his grievances and he said, unless the grievances are redressed he would offer Satyagraha till death.

At 5-30 p.m. when Gandhiji came out of his room for an evening stroll, Mr. Mahadev Desai informed him of the resolve of the man, who appears to be in an unbalanced state of mind. On hearing this, Gandhiji with smiling face rushed to him, patted him and enquired what was his grievance.

The old man narrated his story that the cloth mills at Delhi had opened retail shops in the streets which had snatched away the bread of the poor hawkers. He wanted Gandhiji's protection for the 'mazdoors' against the mill-owners.

Mahatmaji said that he wanted the same thing. And he advised him to give up hawking for mill products which will be a fitting reply to the mill owners.

After this Mahatmaji went away with his party for a walk. But the old man is still sitting there in biting cold.—United Press.

PRINCE ORDERED TO LEAVE SAAR

Plea For Maintaining 'Status Quo'

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 5.

Prince Huberts von Loewenstein, formerly a German emigre, and now Czechoslovakian, has lodged protest against the order to leave the Saar, owing to political activities. He has strongly supported the maintenance of "status quo". He is a non-voter inasmuch as only men and women residing in the Saar on June 28, 1919 is qualified to vote. —Reuter's Special.

NO DEPENDENCE ON GOVT. HELP

Sardar Patel's Advice To Viramgam City Fathers

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

The Viramgam Municipality presented an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel last evening.

In his reply Sardar Patel said that Municipalities should not depend like the Ahmedabad Municipality on Government help but should tax the people for the good of the people. There should be co-operation between Municipalities and the people.—A. P.

You May Be Interested

Seventy-eight competitors won prizes worth Rs. 1,000 in the last "What Are They Doing Competition." Three successful competitors have won Rs. 166-10-8 each. To-day it is Sunday. Spare a few minutes. Read, think a little and with determination to win a substantial prize fill in entry coupon for Attraction Competition (page 8). You may send any number of entries. Attempt this competition to-day. Do not postpone it for the next day. When others get prizes why should you not?

NO AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS

What Italy Wants To Impress On Abyssinia

ROME, Jan. 5.

During the morning the King received the Abyssinian Charge d'Affaires. It is understood Italy is anxious to convince Abyssinia sue has no aggressive intentions. The Italo-Abyssinian tension has been one of the difficulties in the way of Franco-Italian Colonial agreement.

France does not wish to create the impression that she is supporting Italy's attitude to Abyssinia by the cession of territory in the French Somaliland or handing over shares in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway.

It is understood Emperor of Abyssinia is anxious about the latter proposal. It is proposed that Italy should receive 2,000 out of 40,000 shares.—Reuter's Special.

New Chapter In Franco-Italian History?

Momentous Parleys Open

M. Laval Has Audience With King & Talks With 'Il Duce'

ROME, January 5.

Momentous Franco-Italian talks opened with a two-hour interview between M. Laval and Sgr. Mussolini, at Palazzo Venezia, where M. Laval was greeted by the Fascist Salute from the Guard Militia and an army of liveried servants.

Further Fascist Salutes greeted M. Laval as he approached the offices of Il Duce, where Sgr. Mussolini awaited with the out-stretched hands the arrival of the French Minister.

AUDIENCE WITH KING.

Later M. Laval was received by the King of Italy at the Quirinal, the route to which was lined with the Police carabinieri. M. Laval's audience with the King lasted till lunch time, after which he and Sgr. Mussolini and Sgr. Suvich and M. de Cham Brun, the French Ambassador lunched with their Majesties, the King and Queen.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER

ROME, Jan. 4.

M. Laval and his daughter arrived at 7 p.m. and were welcomed at the station by Signor Mussolini, the French Ambassador, high State functionaries members of the French colony, and a large enthusiastic crowd. M. Laval proceeded to the French Embassy accompanied by Signor Mussolini, after which he went to his hotel.

M. Laval will have the first important interview with Signor Mussolini at the Palazzo-Venezia to-morrow morning. Three documents which have been drafted, it is undestood, are nearly ready for signature; firstly, the Franco-Italian statement with regard to Austrian independence; secondly, the protocol of non-interference, which Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary will be asked to sign, and thirdly the Franco-Italian colonial agreement.

With regard to the last named, the fact that M. Laval is accompanied by French colonial experts implies that there is still important work to be done.

It is understood that Italy is not entirely satisfied with territorial and railway concessions, but hopes to persuade France to be a little more generous.—Reuter.

MADAME HALIDE EDIB

Well-Known Turkish Writer Arriving To-morrow

Madame Halide Edib, the famous Turkish writer, whose books on Turkey are read in all parts of the world, is arriving in Bombay to-morrow by M.V. "Victoria". She has been invited by the Jamia Millia (National Muslim University) of Delhi to deliver lectures on Turkey. She proceeds direct to Delhi on Monday.

AN UNIQUE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY!

To-day at 5 p. m. A Special Show under the distinguished Patronage of

THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY

When Prof. KEELERY shall be presented with a GOLD MEDAL on behalf of the Keralia Samaj.

Special Shows! Daily at 9-30 p.m.

Special Attractions! Matinees on Saturdays, Sundays, Thursdays and Holidays at 5 p.m.

Prof. KEELERY'S Famous

WHITEWAY CIRCUS

and ROYAL MENAGERIE

Location:—Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank Road.

PLEASANT SURPRISES IN STOCK FOR YOU! SPECIAL SELECT ACTS!

Book Early To Avoid Disappointment.

Prices of admission: From Gallery As. 9 to Box Rs. 4-8.

Special Arrangement for Ladies | Special Tram Arrangement After the Shows.

POLISHED OFF DIAMOND RING

Man Who Came To Clean Furniture Makes Off With Rs. 350 Jewel

A carpenter who was engaged to polish some furniture but instead stole a diamond ring belonging to Mrs. Winifred Baker, left on the dressing table, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. S. Hajt, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday.

Shanker Vithoo, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted six previous convictions.

Mrs. Winifred Baker, in her evidence, stated that on December 5, she engaged the accused to polish some pieces of furniture in her flat. She had left two diamond rings in the drawer of the dressing table. Sometime after the accused left the place she missed a ring valued at Rs. 350.

She reported the loss at the Esplanade Police station the same day and Sergeant Scott traced the accused and recovered the ring from his room.

In view of six previous convictions which the accused had to his credit, the Magistrate passed a deterrant sentence, as stated above.

CYCLE—LORRY COLLISION

Accident Results In Death Of Youth

As no one came forward to claim the body of a Hindu boy who was knocked off his cycle on Frere Road on Friday afternoon and who died subsequently in the G. T. Hospital due to injuries sustained as a result of an impact with lorry No. Bom. 1594, the city coroner, on Saturday, order the body to be disposed of as an unclaimed one.

After recording formal evidence, the coroner postponed inquest, as the evidence of some eye witnesses is to be recorded.

PEDESTRIAN KILLED

Motor-Van Skids Following Mishap To Axle

The city coroner adjourned inquest over the body of Bhagvan Hari, victim of a tragic motor accident which occurred on Friday at Mazagaon Road.

It is stated that the rear axle of motor-van No. W. 3326 went off while the vehicle was going along Mazagaon Road. Consequently it skidded and Bhagavan Hari walking along the road was knocked down.

Ganpat Hari, brother of the deceased in giving evidence on Saturday before the coroner stated that he was employed in a soap factory and he arrived at Bombay only on Friday when news reached him that his brother was lying in a hospital.

Later he was informed that his brother had died.

At this stage the inquest was then adjourned, pending further inquiries.

OUGHT TO BE PROSECUTED

Remarking that the driver of the car No. W5688 ought to be prosecuted under Section 304A, Indian Penal Code for rash driving, the City Coroner, on Saturday recorded a verdict of death due to severe shock from multiple fractures over the body of Kashibai Ganoo, an old woman, who died on December 29 on Parel Road having been knocked down by the car.

Barclay's Bank and Martin's Bank are the first of the leading British banks to announce their profits and dividends for the past year. Both record a moderate increase in profits, and maintain their dividends at same rates as for 1933, namely 14 per cent. This is in accordance with general expectations.

SHE'S GREAT!

SO SAY WHO HAVE SEEN?

Sulochana

in

Indira .M.A

Directed by:— NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL

AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION.

Running at: CINEMA MAJESTIC

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY?

Shock Recorded In Bombay On Friday Night

POONA, Jan 5.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,010 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Turkey near latitude 41 degrees north, longitude 29 degrees east, was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 20-20 I.S.T. on Friday, January 4.

A western disturbance caused extension of cloud along the North-west Frontier, in Kashmir, Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Scattered showers have occurred in North Madras Coast, Cocanada reporting a quarter of an inch.

Temperatures were below normal from East Gujarat and North Bombay Deccan to United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

FORECAST

Scattered falls of rain will occur along the North-west Frontier and in Kashmir and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-1-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.7 degrees 0.1 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 64.0 degrees 3.7 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 129 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 2 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3010 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Turkey near Lat. 41deg N Long. 29deg E. was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 20 hours 20 minutes I.S.T on Friday, the 4th January 1935. Another shock of slight intensity, having the same origin was also recorded at 21 hours 58 minutes on the same day.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 72.5deg. F., a mercury barometer with Cmean sea level out index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE

More Than 20,000 People Suffer From T. B. In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

A startling disclosure that at present more than 20,000 people of Karachi suffer from Tuberculosis has impelled the well-wishers of the City to explore avenues by which the poor of the city who cannot go for the open air, abundant sunshine, and nutritious food, treatment might be provided with effectual treatment at home.

Some prominent citizens met with Mr. Jamshed Mehta ex-Mayor of Karachi in the chair, and it was unanimously decided to have a sanatorium in the vicinity of Karachi. A memorial has been submitted to the Mayor of Karachi to grant them adequate lot, behind the jail which has been approved by the Medical Officer of the Dharampur Sanatorium.

The Municipality has also been requested to grant them annually Rs. 12,000 towards the recurring expenses of the Sanatorium. According to expert calculations the scheme is estimated to cost about four lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

FOR GUJERAT FARMERS' RELIEF

Baroda Programme Of Vallabhbhai & Kothari

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA Jan. 5.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari arrived from Ratlam yesterday and resumed work here of the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund accompanied by Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel and other workers. He collected more than a thousand rupees totalling in all about Rs. 3,000, Chhotabhai Patel, contractor, contributing Rs. 250.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Manilal Kothari will have a crowded programme in Baroda to-morrow.

DIED FROM BURNS

While saying her prayers before an idol, Manglabai's clothes were set alight by a burning oil-lamp which was by her side. She was subsequently removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her burns on Saturday.

The Coroner adjourned inquest over the body.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM BURNING

A verdict of death due to shock from burns accidentally sustained from a lighted torch was returned, on Saturday, by the Coroner's Jury over the body of Babiya Bapoo (25).

The brother of the deceased and a local dealer in cutlery, in evidence, stated that Bapoo was flourishing a "bannati" at the wedding ceremony at Vallai, near Malad, when his clothes caught fire and he was burnt to death.

To-morrow will be GRAND "RAMZAN ID"

AND THERE WILL BE

GALA OPENING

SAROJ Movietone's **GOLD DIGGERS of 1935**

COME and SEE

SENSATION of this new year — "SHAH BAHERAM" sets new standard in picture-production—

HUMAN PASSIONS—loves! Miseries! Hates!! shown vividly in this drama of TWO worlds.

ACTIONS that will grip you — until last. A picture of pictures — with beautiful songs.

HEAVEN'S POOL — where doves become fairies and dance without dress—

SHAHBAHERAM

ENCHANTING BEAUTIES! Not one but many in their magnificent attires will dance—

AWE-INSPIRING drama —ably directed by—Sjt. J. P. Advani and supervised by N. B. Desai.

HERE ARE STARS:— Master NISAR, Sardar Akhtar—

EXCELLENT SINGERS like Miss DULARI of His Master's Voice—in

ROMANCE OF THE orient with beautiful background—

ALLURING theme by Pundit Betab — to be seen and enjoyed.

MUSLIMS!—Make yourself merry at this grand festival of "ID".

There are also:—

JANIBABU, ZEBUNNISA BALABHAI.

TO-MORROW at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Fri., Sat., Sun at 2-45 and "Id" holiday from 12 noon.

No Complimentary Passes allowed

AJANTA'S New Year Greetings

Brings

'ROMANCE'

or

"DURDE DILL"

at the

IMPERIAL

Very Soon

IT BRINGS A FIRST-MAGNITUDE

Star in **LOVELY LALITA**

Featuring:—

LALITA, AMINA, W. M. KHAN, KHALIL AFTAB, B.A., Y. D. DUBEY, B.A., LL.B.

And it brings BEAUTY, THRILL and ROMANCE with loads of fun, music, singing and dancing!

IT'S AN AJANTA PICTURE and a BHAVNANI LYRIC for the family

AJANTA CINETONE, Ltd. Parel, Bombay 12.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Dadar, (B.B.)

From Saturday the 5th Jan.

JEANETTE MACDONALD and RAMON NOVARRO in

"THE CAT and THE FIDDLE"

JEANETTE MACDONALD and RAMON NOVARRO in "The CAT and the FIDDLE"

TO-DAY AT 2-30, 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

DO NOT MISS IT ! ! ! ! !

MR. J. ADHIKARI

Allowed To Return To Bandra Under Restrictions

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. J. Adhikari, a prominent Left wing Labour leader, has been allowed permission to return to Bandra, for medical treatment for the period of three weeks only. Mr. Adhikari was deported to Bijapur, along with his elder brother, Dr. G. Adhikari of Meerut Case fame after the textile General Strike under the Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. J. Adhikari has been suffering from Haemophilia. It appears that several restrictions have been placed on Mr. Adhikari such as: He is not to leave the municipal limits of Bandra, not to associate himself with anyone active in the Labour Movement and so on.

The first condition almost nullifies the facilities for medical consultation and treatment for which specific purpose, the Government have granted him permission, to return to Bombay from Bijapur. Secondly, most of Mr. Adhikari's friends are active persons in the Labour Movement who would assist him in his invalid state. And this condition makes Mr. Adhikari's position extremely difficult.

In addition to these restrictions, the period of three weeks' stay allowed to Mr. Adhikari is very short. What effective medical treatment can Mr. Adhikari have in such a short time for the malignant disease from which he has been suffering for years?

Public Notices

FREE MEALS.

All the Sadhus and Poor persons of Bombay are hereby informed that they are invited to take meals on Sunday the 6th instant. (Posh Sud 1st S. Y. 1991) from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Babulnath Tekri.

SHAH HARGOVANDAS JIWANDAS, J.P.

9453

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from Graduates in Arts, Commerce or Science, for the post of a clerk in the Retail Sales Department. Preference will be given to a first-class graduate who is able to read and write Gujarati. First-class graduate or M.Com. grade Rs. 75—10—125 or Second-class (Honours) graduate in Arts or Commerce grade Rs. 50—5—80. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9449).

30. PATENT MEDICINES

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Re. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (3382).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Ephimeris, Almanacs, Calendars, Diaries, Birthday cards, Children's books, Painting books, Ladies fashion books, Stationery, Autograph, Post card albums. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3485).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman will loan goodly sum or become partner in famous printing and publishing firm. Apply Box No. 3474, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents for Mira Provident Funds Society Ltd., H.O., Karachi on very lucrative commissions and salary. Excellent achievements. Remarkable progress Highly progressive company headed by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I., Member of Legislative Assembly. For terms interview Managing Agent, 11, Gateway Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (3473).

THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK

You cannot afford to miss this picture

Samaj-ki-Bhul

A social drama that vividly portrays the social evils that eat into the vitals of the Hindu society.

Featuring:—

Miss DULARI, ZILLOO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI

with

Miss LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

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PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Short Covering And Price Fixing

SMALL SOUTHERN SELLING

Dry Goods Market Quiet But Steady

EXPORT DEMAND INCREASING

Bombay, Jan. 4.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders were awaiting President's message which failed to have any effect on prices. Profit-taking by Bombay operators was the main feature otherwise the market was quiet. There was scattered short covering in October option while near months were steady on price fixing. Southern hedge selling was small and was well absorbed. The undertone of the market was good. Professional operators are awaiting the U. S. Budget schedule on Monday.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with May 12.76. During the early part of the session there was some selling which resulted in a decline of 3 points and May delivery reached the low level 12.73 for the day. At this level there came trade buying which hardened prices and at noon the market reached the highest level for the day when May was quoted 12.78.

In the afternoon the market was quiet and featureless with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed unchanged for near months while distant deliveries closed 3 points up. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed unchange to one point down. Spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points to 12.89c. per lb.

SHRINKAGE OF STOCKS.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"The underlying strength of the market can also be attributed to the shrinkage taking place in the stocks of American cotton. The world's visible supply is now 6,818,000 against 9,336,000 last year, while the stocks on the Continent are 691,000 bales, against 1,413,000 last year, and in Liverpool 215,000 bales, against 431,000 bales last year. The visible supply of all growths is 8,136,000 bales, against 10,221,000 last year."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at unchanged prices with May 6.87. There was profit-taking by Bombay operators and some hedge-selling which met local buying on lower Exchange 4.92 9/16. Offerings were light. Local support and trade calling offset hedge-selling and straddle selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and the market closed steady at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 2 points at 7.25d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling influenced by lower Bombay advices and the market closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close January was 5.81, March 5.80 and May 5.80.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.28. Uppers futures advanced 8 to 6 points and spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 7.93d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady on short covering. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 12 to 6 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (12.10 p.m.)	**12.78 .02**
N. Y. May Lowest (11-01 a.m.)	**12.73—.03**
Liverpool May Highest (3-15 p.m.)	**6.90 .03**
Liverpool May Lowest (10.45 a.m.)	**6.86—.01**

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Better undertone. No pressure to sell. Dry goods quiet but steady.

President's speech without influence.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet but looks like hardening owing to favourable Manchester reports. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Local operators are reentering the market.

Liverpool.—Undertone excellent. Look for higher prices.

New York.—Some covering. October also price fixing nears. Small Southern selling. President's message without market effect.

New York.—Are friendly to cotton in view of President's message. Export demand increasing. Spot markets firm.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

March 1935	12.69
May 1935	12.76
July 1935	12.81+02
October 1935	12.66+03
December 1935	12.71+03
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

January 1935	12.52—06
March 1935	12.69—01
May 1935	12.77
Middling Spot	12.89—02

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 4.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.67
March 1935	12.74
May 1935	12.78
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.68
March 1935	12.75
May 1935	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £9/7/6

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/12/6.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/3/9.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb sellers £12/0/0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ sellers £11/7/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	10 12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935	..	6.94+03
February 1935	..	6.93+03
March 1935	.. 6.91	6.92+02
April 1935	..	6.90+02
May 1935	.. 6.87	6.89+02
June 1935	..	6.87+02
July 1935	..	6.86+02
August 1935	..	6.84+02
September 1935	..	6.78+02
October 1935	..	6.75+02
November 1935	..	6.74+02
December 1935	..	6.72+01
January 1935	..	6.72+01
Middling Spot	..	7.23+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.65
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.60
July 1935	8.67
October 1935	8.63
November 1935	8.63
F.G.F. Spot	8.98

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.88
Fine (Good Staple)	6.03
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.18
C. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.71
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.86
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.01
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 19/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/1-3/2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 4.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6 11/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 4.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 3/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per, cent.	93
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	111-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	19-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/9

Wheat, South Australian parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/3.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/1

WITHOUT INFLUENCE

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.

Messrs. Ballivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Del.
Amer Form Power Com	5
Amer Form Power 7 p.c P	23
Electric Bond Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd	31 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c Pfd	-
Columbia Gas	105
American Tel. and Tel	98 1/2
Western Union Telg	5
Radio Corp	15
Chesapeake and Ohio	20 3/4
New York Central	14
Baltimore and Ohio R. R	14
Erie R. R.	21
Pennsylvania R. R.	105
Union Pacific R. R	17
Great North Pfd	28
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	58
Amr. Tobacco B	98
Dupont de Nemours	13
Canadian Pacific	32
Bethelehem Steel	78 1/2
United States Steel	50
American Smelting	24
Int. Nickel of Canada	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 1/4
Kennecott Copper	46
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvester	29
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	33 3/4
General Motors	5
Packard Motor	22
General Electric	43
St. Oil of N. J.	27
Atlantic Refining	14 3/4
Socony	8
Plymouth Oil	16
Chase Bank	21 3/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	31
General Foods	33
National Dairy	16 1/2
Radio B Pfd	40
Montgomery Ward	30 1/4

Main point President Roosevelt's message considered constructive. Market opened strong, closing weak awaiting Budget speech on Monday. U. S. Steel Co., working 32 per cent of capacity.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria Jan. 4.

SAKELS.—	
January	15.95+.12
March	15.93+.07
May	16.05+.06
ASHMUUNI—	
February	13.81+.01
April	13.78+.04
June	13.74+.01

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan 4

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	24-11/16
Forward	24-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0 1/4 per cent. to 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan. 0-1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 4.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.19
Amsterdam	7.24-1/4
Brussels	29.94-1/2
Madrid	35.82
Milan	57.31
Berne	15.12-1/2
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.00
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.92-9/16

LONDON METALS

London Jan 4.

	£
Copper Brazieri	41 3/4
Yellow Metal	35
Spester Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228 1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Nominal 5/6-3/4

Bombay per cwt. sellers 5/3-3/4

Karachi per cwt. sellers 5/3-3/4

JAMSHEDPUR IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Bombay, Jan 5

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1934 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	83.400
Steel Ingots	76,500
Finished Steel	60.800
Increase	24,198

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 151 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M 1935 240—Liverpool May 1935 6.90 6-60 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M 1935 240—New York May 12.76 Rs 49 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 5.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1 6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1 6 1/32 Jan-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar July

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 273
Banks selling T T 271
Banks buying T T 268 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 565

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 51 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 118 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 3/8 4th inst
Shanghai/London 1/5 5th inst
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 5th inst
Java/London 7.21 4th inst
London/Paris 74.28 4th inst
London/Belgium 20.94 1/2 4th inst
London/Switzerland 15.12 1/2 4th inst
London/Italy 57.31 4th inst
London/Berlin 12.19 4th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 4th inst
London/New York 4.92 9/16 4th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.21 1/4 4th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold 87-1-6 1/2 3rd inst. 87-2-1 4th inst
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 3rd inst 24 11/16 4th inst
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 3rd inst 24 13/16 4th inst
Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 3rd inst. 35 1/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 3rd inst 7/16 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c 3rd inst 1/2 p.c 4th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Tight

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 5

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady today with a moderate business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range as professional operators are awaiting U. S. Budget which will be received here on Tuesday. The gold market was fairly steady with a fairly good enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-5, with a steady tone.

Ready silver	65	7	0
February settlement	65	11	0
March settlement	66	0	0
Ready gold	35	2	0
February settlement	35	3	0
March settlement	35	4	0

N. B. Silver April settlement is quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/12 over March

HIGHER PRICES FOR EGYPTIAN COTTON

Long Interest Liquidated

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

A dull and somewhat featureless state of affairs has continued to operate in his market throughout the liquidation of near positions in evipast week and with some speculative liquidation of near positions in evidence values have been inclined to ease somewhat. As in the meantime prices in the American section have advanced modestrately a further contradiction in our parity with the shorter-stapled cotton has again been in progress, March/March closing in to about 175 points. We consider that with the clearing of one or two points, which should take place in determining the value of our contract is in what proportion the new crop is tenderable locally and what are to be the abjudicated allowances for tenders of this season's staple. A fairly close idea on these points should be obtainable by the middle of next month. Recently, some easing in the near position indicates a market anticipation that tenders will not be so harshly treated as they might possibly have been earlier in the season. I any case we consider our contract would afford good value in theil vent of differences running down to, say, 150 or 160 points over American, and at this figure would risk the development of any later factors which might arise. Apart from other considerations, a narrowing to a figure we mention would in itself probably fully discount any weakening in the technical position which might eventuate as a result of undesirable tenders having to be accepted by buyers.

With the exception of a certain amount of January liquidation mentioned earlier, the market has encountered little selling pressure throughout the week and, in spite of poor reports from Alexandria and the seasonal curtailment of trade support, a comparatively steady undertone has been maintained. The firmer tendency of the American markets has probably contributed mainly to the resistance shown, but on its own merits we consider our contract is in quite a sound position. The outstanding "long" interest has latterly been well liquidated, and prospects of a resumption of spinning activity after the turn of the year are quite satisfactory.

For the time being it appears as if rather indefinite price movements will be experienced but as looking a little way ahead we certainly feel that cotton is likely to advance materially when the market develops a firmer tendency.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Despite unchanged New York advices the local market opened weak today with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 238/8. Outside operators were nervous and liquidated their holdings and prices declined to Rs. 238. The offerings were well absorbed by local professional operators and prices advanced to Rs. 240/12. At this level the market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. The tone of the market was uncertain as increased receipts in upcountry markets are likely to have a depressing effect but any advance in American cotton will have ready response as professional operators are on the long side.

Later on prices declined on increased selling by option dealers on Liverpool being 2 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 237/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 225/8
Oomra March Rs. 221/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 151
Bengal March 153/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 5

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	..	172
Bengal Fine	159	162
Bengal F G	144	157
Sindh-Punjab Fine	159	162
Sindh-Punjab F G	144	157
Wardha-Hingi	..	254
Nagpur/Sarcar	..	254
Pundhurna	..	244
Yeotmal	..	241
Arvi	..	241
Ellichpur		239
Amraoti-Berar	229	235
Khamgaon	..	237 241
Mulkapur	..	234
Khandesh	219	233
Jalna/Sailu	224	234
Broach Fine	241	..
Punjab/American	..	284
Punjab/American mix	..	269
Cambodia	..	304/309
Miraj Sangh	..	234/244
Comita Gocd	..	239/249
Bagalkot	..	229
Kampala	394	..
Busoga	391	..
Jinja	389	..

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan 5

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	2,589	58,829
Central India	866	10,936
Barsi and Nagar	1,247	28,071
Hyderabad Gaorani	883	7,227
Berar	4,894	64,854
Central Provinces	470	16,316
Total Oomras	10,949	186,216
Dholera	3,751	45,176
N W Provinces	1,222	10,517
Rajputana	134	2,317
Sind-Punjab	4,973	97,495
Broach	20	7,119
Coompta and Dharwar	50	25,613
Westerns-Northerns	96	18,742
Coconada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	497	25,336
Persian	16	2,182
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	141	71,462
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	22,179	485,839

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 3rd Jan.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,553	113,640
Japan and China	3,902	258,555
Coast Ports		7,989
Up-country by Rail		66,663
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,961
Total	5,455	477,808

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 5

	Extra	Sorfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	..	160	157	154	151	
Punjab	..	160	158	154	151	
Rajputana	..	160	157	154	151	
Oomra No 3	238	235	232	228	...	
C P No. 1	254	251	248	244	...	
C P No 2	245	242	239	235	...	

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 5th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35

10-30	Rs. 242
12-30	Rs. 242/8
2-30	Rs. 242/4
4-0	240/4

April-May April-May

Highest 243

Lowest 240 Settlement Rate 243

To-day bazar was closed from 4 (B.T.) to 7 (B.T.) on account of the death of a member Chhotalal Purshottamdas.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 4-1-35	3468000	5681000
Receipts yesterday 4-1-35	21000	19000
Exports to date 4-1-35	2599000	1308000
Stock at Ports 4-1-35	3028000	4076000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-1-35	881000	2161000
Stock at Liverpool 4-1-35	925000	1007000
Visible Supply 4-1-35	6758000	9115000
Quantity in sight 4-1-35	6155000	9035000
Quantity out of Sight 4-1-35	4715000	6455000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st, 3rd January	5,587
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	455,300
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	489,402

TATA STEEL SHARES IN KEEN DEMAND

Hydro-Electric Shares Firm

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT NEW GREAT LOOKS UP

Bellapur Sugar Shares Look Up

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The local Share Bazar again ruled firm to-day with a fairly active turnover. Those who are waiting for reactions with a view to enter the market, are now losing hopes and show inclination to buy at current rates. There was a broad business in Tata Steel Shares and early advanced influenced some profit-taking but the offerings were well absorbed and the market closed at about the highest level of the day.

STEEL DEFD. SHARES VERY ACTIVE

The production figure for the month of December of the Tata Steel Works are encouraging and buyers are confident of higher prices. Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 511-4 and advanced to Rs. 520. At this level there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 519 but renewed buying came in and prices closed at about the highest level at Rs. 521-4. Ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 117-8 advanced to Rs. 119-4 and closed at Rs. 118-12.

SHARP RISE IN ELECTRIC SHARES

Impressive buying in the absence of any offerings hardened prices of Hydro-Electric Shares. Tata Powers were up by Rs. 30 and Andhras gained Rs. 22 while Hydros improved Rs. 3. Bellapur Sugar shares were also firm and closed at a rise of Rs. 15.

CEMENTS FIRM BUT MILLS QUIET

Cement shares were also fairly active. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 386-4 and after improving to Rs. 395 steadied at Rs. 392-8. Mill shares were quiet with long liquidation and scattered buying but New Great shares were firm and closed at a rise of Rs. 7.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 5.

100	Ahm Ad.	203 12
500	Bom Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	851 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	321 4
100	Central India	340 10
100	Colaba	145 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan 5

Bombay Dyeing 852, 861, 846, 851
Century 321, 323, 318, 321
Central India 340, 338, 340
Colaba 141, 147, 145/10
Kohinoor 230, 227, 228, 226, 228, 227
New Great 210, 208, 217, 212
Simplex 103, 105
Swadeshi 240, 237, 238, 237/8
Bundi 30/12, 30/8, 30/6
Indian Cement 386, 397, 387, 395, 392
Tata Steel Dfd. 511, 510, 520, 512, 520
516, 521, 520
Tata Steel Ord. 117, 119/4, 118/12, 116/12, 118/8, 117/8, 118/12, 118
Bombay Steam 310, 315, 310, 315
Bombay Burma 405, 403, 408, 403, 405
Tata Hydro 180, 181/14, 181, 182
Andhra 1765, 1503, 1717, 1702, 1712
Tata Power 1505, 1502, 1517, 1512, 1516, 1506, 1525
Trana 165/16

100	Cooria	113/12
100	Crescent	7 4
	Currimi	5 0
250	Davis	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
	E D Sassoon	9 4 0
100	Finlay	132 8
100	Gokak	265 0
1000	Hindustan	1965 0
100	Indore	103 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 6
100	Khatau	38 12
100	Kohinoor	227 8
250	Laxmi	356 4
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	30 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	212 8
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	131 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	105 0
100	Swadeshi	237 8
100	Swan	70 10
25	Tata	12 0
500	Vishnu	1,607 8
1000	Western	1035 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 4
25-50	Central	33 2
500	Imp.	1652 8
125-500	Imp. Contry	4.0
50-100	India	125 0
5	Union	3 1

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	56 6
70	Gwalior	126 0
250	Indian	392 8
49	Katni Def.	1182 8
100	Katni Ord.	372 8
75	Okha	201 4
10	Punjab	27 14
100	Shahabad	530 0
70	United	69 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	14 0
15	75 New India	43 12
200	Or'ental	4,350 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1712 6
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	165 10
100	Bom Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
	Karachi	2/8 2
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	182 8
1000	Tata Power	1525 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	353 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Jan. 5

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/4
5 per cent 1986/55 Sett 119/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/8

CASH

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/5
6 1/2 per cent 1925 B D L 103/7

SHARES

CASH.

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/3
5 per cent 1940/45 109/6
5 per cent 1935 101/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/11

DEBENTURES (LOANS PAYABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5 per cent M Deb 1950 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/6 and declined to Rs. 98/4/0, to close as above

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 4

Broach A/M. Opening 243; Highest 243; Lowest 240 1/2; Closing 241 1/2

Oomra D/J Opening 231; Highest 231 1/4; Lowest 230 1/4; Closing 230 3/4

Oomra March Opening 226; Highest 227 1/4, Lowest 226; Closing 226 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Opening 152 1/2; Highest 153; Lowest 152; Closing 153.

Bengal March Opening 155 3/4; Highest 156 1/2; Lowest 155 1/2; Closing 156

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan. 4.

March	55.25—.10
May	55.57 .30
July	55.95—.45

100	Ahm. Patty	123 0
100	C. Province	85 0
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Suraigunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	721 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	42 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	520 0
75	Tata Steel Ord	118 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	220 0
50	Belapur Sugar	256 4
250	Bombay Steam	315 0
125	Bombay Burma	405 0
50	Bombay Burma County	131 14
	Bsh. Bri. Petrol	3-15-6
50	Bombay Telephone	120 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	155 4
100	Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	511 4
100	Port Canning	582 8
15	Scindia	14 13
34	Tata Construction	93 12
25	Tata Oil	19 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7	p.c Bom Tram	82 0
5	p.c. Central India	515 9
7	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	174 0
5½	p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 12 POINTS

Small Fluctuations In Crossrates

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Quiet But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Jan 5

On Saturday, cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

The New York cotton market closed easy on account of liquidation and local selling in the absence of foreign buying.

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN GOLD

London gold registered a reactionary decline but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet as traders await crop developments. Jute was firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 5

Previous closing	12.76
To-day's opening	12.71
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	12.64
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 5

Previous closing	6.89
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 237

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 5

Cotton showed a reactionary tendency owing to the absence of foreign interest and some local selling. However the undertone continued very steady despite Government agencies selling. The market on the whole is acting fairly as it was displayed considerable resistance to the selling pressure for considerable time.

Trading in May commenced at 12.71 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation coupled with lower Liverpool cables but the lower level induced some covering and foreign buying and the price again rose to 12.73 thereafter renewed weakness set in due to the week-end liquidation and local selling which speedily forced down the quotation for May to 12.61 at which it closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 5

The following were the opening ranges:

March (12.69/12.68) 12.65/12.64
May (12.75/12.75) 12.71/12.71
July (12.79/12.78) 12.76/12.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.93) 6.92
American March (6.91) 6.90
Egyptian January (8.63) 8.66
Egyptian March (8.62) 8.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 5
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 236-4 and Rs. 237-4 at night.. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 237-4 with New York closing futures 12 points down.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

COALS VERY STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan 5

Jutes ruled firm and good business was put through. Coals kept very steady. Teas were more or less neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 98/8.

Railways: Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 134.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/4 small odd lot; Bengal 236/8; Burrakur 14/8; Burra Dheme 5/2; Equitable 35/6; Hurriladih 15; Mundulpoor 5; New Manbhoom 66/2. South Karanpura 8/4; West Jamura 10.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 16; Anglo India 530; Anglo India pref 151 small odd lot; Albion 279; Bally 233/8; Belvedere 452/8; Birla ordy 18/1; Cheviot 214; Dalhousie ordy 423/8; Fort Gloster 705; Empire 44/14; Fort William 342 small lot, Ganges 425 small lot; Gourepore 804; Gourepore pref 131; Howrah 62/8; Hukumchand 17/8; India 550; Kamarhatty 645; Megna 55/8; Naihati 503; New Central 421/8; Northbrook 54/8; Northbrook pref 145 small lot; Nuddea 77; Presidency 6/14; Union 556.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/12; Jubbulpore electric 13/4; Upper Ganges electric 13; Britannia Building and Iron 4/13; Bengal Iron 4/11; Burn and Co ordy 324; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 73; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; Marshall and Sons 2; B I Corporation ordy 2/15; B I Corporation pref 153, Ganges Rope 315; Indian Cables 3/9; Macfarlane and Co 5; Indian Wood Products 37/4.

Rubber: Indrapuri 1 3/8 ets comm div; India General Navigation ordy 120/8.

Sugar: Balrampore 18/10.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 5

Previous closing	4.92 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	4.92 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 5

Previous closing	4.92 9/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/4
To-day's closing	4.92 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 5

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.31
To-day's closing	74.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.92-1/4 and then improved to 4.92-5/8 on good support but subsequently developed some weakness on continental pressure. The closing rate was 4.92 1/16 ...

The franc opened at 74.31 and then rose to 74.34 but thereafter the rate weakened to 74.28 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 5

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 11/16d.	24 11/16d.
Forward	24 13/16d.	24 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 5

Gold (£7-2-1) £7-1-7 1/2

BULLION

London, Jan 5

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 11/16d.) 24 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-1-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 5

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 5

London on Bombay 1s 4 16 1 4 16
Paris on Bombay (5.57 7/8) 5.59 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.18) 37.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92
London on Milan (57.15) 57.34

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 5

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 59-7/8, May 61-1/8 and July 63-1/2. The market was featureless with traders watching foreign crop developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 5

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 93-1/2. The market was quiet in the absence of any important demand and generally quietness abroad.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 5

Argentine linseed opened steady about unchanged. Trading was quiet and colourless with traders awaiting crop developments and February closed at 12.07.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 5

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers Very steady) closed
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan/Feb new crop (£217 5/8 paid) £217 3/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop Jan (£220 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers
Lightning Jan (£18 1/2 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 11/16 paid and sellers
April-June (6 7/8) 6 7/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan/Feb (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£12 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan 5

The market was closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Nathmalji Ruia.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 5

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 5

The following were the opening rates: General Motors (dol 34 1/8) dol 33 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) dol 11 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39) dol 38 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 87) dol 87 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 5

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 5

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/8, 65/11 and 66. Traders showed little interest owing to disappointing foreign cables and the enquiry was very poor. Prices therefore eased under liquidation and scattered seling influenced by less favourable London cables and closed steady at Rs. 65/8, 65/12 and 66/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/3 and 35/3/9. The market was very quiet in the absence of any important demand as a result of quieter foreign exchange movements. Later the price eased on selling pressure from banks and closed steady at Rs. 35/1/9, 35/2/9 and 35/4.

EXTREMELY EASY CONDITIONS ON THE MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAK UNDER THE WEIGHT OF SURPLUS MONEY

Commodities Quiet But Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 5

On the Money Market, with borrowers having the advantage of heavy Government dividend disbursements, extremely easy conditions prevailed during the week; also contrary to expectations, year-end settlements passed without undue difficulty, many owing to requirements being smaller than anticipated and good reflow of Christmas currency from circulation.

Discounts consequently weakened under the weight of surplus money seeking employment.

Commodities were quietly steady, the general tendency being to await American markets reaction to United States' budget.

MAHATMA'S "ASTUTE" MOVE

(Continued from page 1).

tirely independent of the other activities of Congress, is to be studiously denied all co-operation from Government. This augurs ill for both. Of course, the Village Industries' Association could perhaps leave the field free for the Government provided there was a guarantee that Government would not lose all interest directly the Association withdrew.

GANDHIJI'S 'ASTUTE' MOVE.

There are some more distressing particulars that have come to me. I am told, on the most reliable authority, that the Government of India after weighing all the evidence before them have come to the deliberate conclusion, which they have lost no time in communicating to His Majesty's Government in England, that the new programme adopted by the Congress of organising Village Industries, coupled with Parliamentary Work is nothing but an astute move on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to find employment for his men and to regain prestige lost by the failure of the Civil Disobedience movement. It is also represented by the Government to be a well-laid plan to revive civil resistance on an unprecedented scale with the support of the rural masses which had been lacking in former campaigns.

This interpretation of Gandhiji's activities has, I further understand, been embodied by the Government of India in a circular, which gives specific directions to local Governments as to the ways and means of combating the grave menace of the Congress Constructive programme.

FAILURE OF DISRUPTIVE FORCES IN CONGRESS REGRETTED.

The much-talked-of circular, I am further told, regrets the failure of the disruptive forces which had made themselves felt in the Congress during the year 1934 to break up the Congress machinery at Bombay. On the contrary, Mahatma Gandhi is said to have mustered all his cunning and diplomacy to hold together the various fragments of the Congress represented by the Socialists, Nationalists and other groups under his own supreme leadership. The Bombay Congress, therefore, according to Government, represents the greatest personal triumph Gandhi has ever had,—a fact, which the local Governments are asked to view with disquietitude and meet with appropriate action in their territories. This evidently hints at prosecutions on a large scale of such lieutenants of Mahatma Gandhi as help to keep up his prestige. Recent prosecutions are believed by competent authorities to have been the result of general instructions issued from above to use Section 124-A unsparingly in all cases where there may be reasonable certainty of a conviction.

Tut, tut! this sounds too bad. But it is only too true, if highly-placed individuals all over the country are to be believed. We have entered upon an era of suspicion which nothing short of a miracle can remove. It is said a goldsmith is never above suspicion. If truth be as good as gold, how can Mahatma Gandhi who experiments with that commodity be above suspicion, though it is rather interesting to note that while Government continue to look upon him with the deepest distrust Mahatma Gandhi has been receiving co-operation from the most unexpected quarters and specialists, British and Indian, vie with each other in offering their help in the great work of Rural Reconstruction?

WHIP TO DIST. OFFICERS!

What the circular will ultimately lead to, it is as yet too early, perhaps, to say. But as it is also said to emphasise the need for effective propaganda, especially by district officers campaigning to rural audiences what the Government have so far done to improve their lot, we may soon see some increased activity reflected in higher petrol consumption by such officers' cars, carrying, among other things, copies of the report of the Agricultural Commission with Lord Linlithgow's photograph and deviating, after every ten miles from the beaten track into officially untrodden paths. Moreover, I am told, the circular has some very interesting remarks to make about the good that cometh out of official tours and detailed suggestions to offer about how they should be conducted even where money is scarce and the rural landscape uninviting.

There is a constitutional point which must not be overlooked. Does not the subject of Village Industries fall within the sphere of the transferred departments in the provinces? How do the Ministers feel with regard to the circular which trespasses most flagrantly upon their domain?

VISITORS TO MADRAS

Mrs. Churchill And Ex-King George Of Greece

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Churchill, wife of Mr. Winston Churchill, is one of the 12 passengers, who arrived at Madras harbour to-day, in the yacht "Rosuro" on a pleasure cruise.

They left London early in December and arrived here after visiting ports in the Mediterranean Sea and touching at Aden. They proceed to Rangoon and the Far-East from here.

AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLBOYS.

A party of 28 Australian schoolboys from Melbourne will arrive at Madras to-morrow on a visit to the city from Colombo and will leave for Calcutta on Monday evening after visiting places of interest in the city.

EX-KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Ex-King George of Greece arrives at Madras on Friday next from Calcutta, 'en route' to Mysore and stays at Government House for two days. On Saturday night he attends the dance at the Banquetting Hall.—A.P.

"INTERESTED IN INDIAN AFFAIRS"

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Yacht Rosuro left Madras tonight for Rangoon. Some of the passengers had a drive round the city for a few hours to see places of interest. Mrs. Churchill interviewed by the press, while remarking she was greatly interested in Indian affairs, declined to be drawn into a discussion during a pleasure trip. Speaking to a representative of the "Hindu" she made enquiries about the editor of the paper who attended the Round Table Conference. On being informed of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's passing away she said it was a great loss to journalism and the country.—A.P.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

"Mazdoor" Case

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Judgment was delivered on January 2nd by Mr. J. G. Shearer, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Patna in the appeal of Mr. B. C Mitter, editor of the "Mazdoor" who is being prosecuted by one Mr. Doran for defamation.

It will be re-called that in the course of the trial before Mr. Drake, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinapore, Mr. Mitter filed a petition claiming trial by an Indian jury on the ground that Mr. Doran is a European and not an Indian. The petition was rejected by the Magistrate, who was of opinion that Mr. Doran had filed his complaint in his official capacity as the staff Superintendent of the East Indian Railway at Dinapore and that therefore the special provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the trial of cases between European and Indian did not apply to the case.

In the appeal, it was urged on behalf of Mitter that a prosecution for defamation is always a personal action, no matter whether the defamatory writing impugns the private character or the official conduct of a public servant.

It was contended on behalf of Mr. Doran that as the complaint was filed under orders from the East Indian Railway and the railway was financing the case, the complaint must be deemed to have been made in Doran's official capacity.

The Sessions Judge held that the complaint was not filed by Mr. Doran in his official capacity and consequently the special provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the trial of cases between European and Indian were applicable to the case and the accused Mitter is entitled to a trial by a jury of his countrymen, if he wants it. Accordingly, the learned Judge has reversed the order of the Magistrate and directed a commital to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. B. K. Sen, Advocate with Mr. N. C. Dutt, Advocate, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. Yunus, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the respondent.

NEW SINGAPORE PORT RULES

Ban On Landing Of Foreign Soldier, Sailor And Airmen

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5.

No soldier, sailor or airman in the service of a Foreign Power, will be allowed to land within the port limit from any foreign warship or transport ship, without the permission of the Government according to the new Port Rules.

The Rules apply to all the vessels holding 100 members in their services: the only exemption being in the case of officers on ceremonial visits.—Reuter's Special.

COBRA THAT PLAYS WITH CHILDREN

Thousands Gather To Witness Strange Sight

GUDIVADA, Jan. 4.

Peda Puleru, near Unit Railway Station, thousands gather to witness a strange sight. A cobra that plays with children and a cow, forgetful of hatred heaped on the head of its species.

It all began on December 13, which was a festive day for the Hindus to worship snakes, when some ladies of that village poured milk into an Ant-hill. To the surprise of the devotees, a large cobra emanated from the hole and lapped the milk offered by them without harming anybody.

From that day, the cobra returns daily to the spot and mixes freely with the children and calves that are lodged in a nearby cattle-shed. It also plays with a cow of the cattle-shed coiling round its neck, and the cow in return, with the simplicity of a cow, licks its hood.

The villagers propose to build a temple on this spot.—United Press.

J. P. C. SCHEME IN B. & O. COUNCIL

Amendments For And Against Tabled

PATNA, Jan. 5.

Amendments have been tabled to the official resolution for consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report in the Bihar Council Special Session on January 15.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Opposition Leader, tabled an amendment characterising the scheme adumbrated in the report as "highly unsatisfactory and grossly inadequate to meet the popular aspirations and hedged round by unnecessary and undesirable safeguards."

Mr. Nikunjakishore Das (Orissa), has tabled another amendment stating that though the scheme fall short of Indian aspirations and is unacceptable, it should be worked in a friendly spirit.—A.P.

The Ahmedabad Municipality passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Abhyankar on Friday night.—A. P.

Trivandrum, Jan. 5.—Lady Asutosh Mukherjee accompanied by her son Mr. Umaprasad Mukerjee arrived here as state guests on a pilgrimage. The are expected to stay in Travancore for four days.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

DUCHESS OF KENT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Duchess of Kent had the first night in an aeroplane when she left Croydon with her husband for Paris 'en route' to Munich.

GENERAL DE BONO

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Jan. 5.

General de Bono, Minister Colonies, is likely to be the new Governor of Eritrea and the Italian Somaliland.

CHESS CONGRESS MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON Jan. 5.

Sir George Thomas (Britain), Euwe (Holland), Flohr (Czechoslovakia) tied for the first place in the Hastings Chess Congress with a score of six and a half each, out of a possible nine.

HOW TO VOTE FOR PLEBISCITE

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 5.

Plebiscite voters must be dumb as they enter the poling booth. Especially they are warned against exclaiming "Heil, Hitler". Neither must they tell how they are voting while in the polling station, must surrender their ballot papers and just keep a still tongue, regarding their opinion about the plebiscite.

These are among the prohibited acts, for infringement of which a person may be arrested and fined. Both the Deutsche front and the United front are authorised to hold open-air meetings here, tomorrow, which are likely to be attended by 150,000 voters from all parts. The British force is completed with the arrival of 74 officers and men of the 12th Lancers with the Eighth Armoured Cars, accompanied by a small detachment of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.—Reuter's Special.

SUICIDE IN AJMER JAIL

Prisoner Who Was Awaiting Trial On Charge Under Arms Act

AJMER, Jan. 5.

While awaiting trial on a charge under the Arms Act and other charges Shamsh Narain, a prisoner in the local jail is reported to have committed suicide by hanging.

Shamsh Narain was arrested on November 19th last when he was travelling from Delhi to Ajmer following the discovery of a country made pistol and some revolutionary literature on his person.

He was to have stood trial along with four others who were accused of being in conspiracy with him for revolutionary activities. On hearing of his suicide, Baba Naraingadas a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Mr. Rameshchander Vyas, Secretary of the Ajmer District Congress Committee telegraphed to the jail authorities requesting the return of the body for cremation. A large crowd waited outside the station but until the time of writing no reply it is understood had been received from the authorities.—A. P.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT IN MADRAS

Sectional Discussions At Science Congress

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The sectional meetings of Indian Science Congress were held to-day in the Presidency College and Institute of Hygiene.

Presiding over the Medical and Veterinary Research Section Major Iyengar dwelt on the treatment of rabies and said, "There are 108 centres of anti-rabic treatment in Madras. With in the next few years the number of centres will be doubled, thus making treatment available and nearer the homes of affected persons.

Dr. Shaw, President of Agriculture Section, gave a summary of work done in India for improvement of produce of soil and stressed the need of introduction of improved varieties of crops along with improved methods of cultivation.

Dr. Mitter, President of Botany Section, appealed for inter-university co-operation regarding mycological researches.—United Press.

Sectional Meetings At Science Congress

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Three sectional meetings were held this morning in the course of third day's session of the Indian Science Congress.

Presiding over Geology Section Dr. M. S. Krishnan dwelt on the study of Dharwarian Rocks in India particularly those of Chotanagpur where he worked for past nine years.

Dr. A. C. Sarkar, President of Chemistry Section, pointed out that further research in utilisation of higher coaltar hydrocarbon would yield result of considerable commercial value.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye, President of Anthropology Section, suggested that study of human civilisation would bring mental balance to Indian students, enabling them to avoid sense of inferiority and complacency and urged the appointment of a Committee to study the conditions of aboriginal people.—United Press.

NO ATTACK ON RELIGIONS

Nizam Warns Preachers In His Dominion

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 4.

A stern warning to religious preachers within the Dominions to refrain, on pain of severe penalty, from uttering in their sermons or lectures, words which, even by implication, might cause provocation to people of other religions and sects, has been issued by H. E. H. the Nizam in a Firman.

An official Press Note on this subject issued to-day says:—

"In 1317 'Fasli,' all preachers were instructed by Government to refrain from indulging in any controversy with the followers of other religions and from uttering words which might give cause for provocation to the audience. Similarly, in 1322 'Fasli,' through another Notification, in pursuance of His Exalted Highness's Firman, all preachers were warned against attacking religions or religious sects in their sermons or lectures.

"As a further precaution, in pursuance of the Firman preachers are once again instructed to refrain, on pain of severe penalty from uttering words which, even by implication, might cause provocation to any sect."—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 1, 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 29, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1904
Sunrise: 7h 13m
Sunset: 6h 15m
High Tide: 0-44 12-3
Low Tide: 6-51 18-36

MONDAY, January 7

Ramzan Id: Public Holiday
Banks closed
Bombay Races: Eleventh day Winter Meeting.
Y.M.C.A Boxing Tournament, C. J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik's lecture on "How the city gets its money", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m
WEDNESDAY, January 9.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Grand Ball in aid of Y. M. C. A. Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne attending.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, in the 'Anand Vihar' near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "The Problem of Good and Evil."

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

In connection with Dhanurmas Bhajan, Radhakalyana Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) from 9-30 a.m.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. V. Desai.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, January 8 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BAND AT MALABAR HILL

The band of the Ex. Service (I.A.) will play a programme of music at the Sir P. Mehta's Garden Malabar Hill to-morrow (Monday) commencing at 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

Weekly Satsang will be held in the reading room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Building, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

PUBLIC LECTURE ON VEDIC SOCIALISM

To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Somaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi, Pt. Vijayashanker will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Socialism"

GERMAN CLASSES

German classes will be held every morning from 8-30 to 9-30 and every evening from 5-30 to 6-30 at the Ram Mohan English School (Girgaum Back Road, above Bhagwat's Khanawal). The classes begin from Sunday (today)

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a 'Harikatha' will be performed by Kumari Padmavati (10) to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Bhagavan Bhuvan' (Junction of Kumpta Street and Mint Road) Fort.

QUARANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quranic Society, Professor Zahuruddin Ahmed, will deliver lecture on "Quran in Urdu" to-day (Sunday) in the Anjuman Islam High School at Bori Bunder from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

"WHITEWAY CIRCUS"

To-day (Sunday) there will be a special Matinee show at 5 p.m. under the patronage of the Mayor of Bombay. A select programme with some unique circus acts and acrobatic feats will be displayed.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Power Which is Peace" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per M. V. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture
"THE POWER WHICH IS PEACE"
Where does real Peace abide?
What is its Power?
How can we use it?
SUNDAY January 6th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Outcast Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beyond Bengal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Monday at 10 a.m.
CARLTON—"The Love Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Madame Du Barry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Girls Please!" To-day and Monday at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" or "Javan Marda". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul". Time as usual
PALACE—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show, to-day and Monday at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Chandidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m. A Concert. 11-45 a.m. The Band of the 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry. 1-15 p.m. Close down. 5-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba 7-30 p.m. South Indian Music. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi 9-0 p.m. Light Music. 10-0 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service, relayed from Canterbury Cathedral Address by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. 9-15 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Edward Reach (Tenor). 10-00 Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Barker). Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 11-00 p.m. Sports Talk. 11-15 p.m. Close down "Electrical Recording

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Kiddush for Festivals' will be studied. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

JOGESHWARI LITERARY CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club Mr. B. V. (Mama) Varerkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The new outlook in Marathi Literature" at the Saraswati Baug Hall, Jogeshwari, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. S. G. Warty will preside.

SWASHRAY MANDIR AT SWADESHI MARKET

The opening ceremony of the Swashraya Mandir, at Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road will be performed by Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.). In this institution, arrangements are made to coach up students in tailoring and cutting work under the supervision of Sjt. Kavi Nand, from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

SIKH PROCESSION

In connection with the birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, a big procession with singing parties will start from the Gurdawara Sri Guru Singh Sabha, (264 Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and passing through Bori Bunder, Cruickshank Road, Girgaum Back Road and Kalbadevi Road will return at Frere Road at about 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

In response to the appeal issued by the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, for observing Ayodhya Day, a public meeting of the Hindus will be held, under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) in the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the proposed levy of punitive tax on the Hindus of Ayodhya Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside and Pandit Vijayashankar, Mr. V. R. Bhide and others speak.

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR, CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The following players will represent 'The Utan Catholic Association' in their match in the Dharavi Island Cricket Tournament against the Manori Cricket Club to-day (Sunday) at Utan at 10-45 a.m.

N P Fonseca (Capt); P H Crasto; J F D'Souza; J R D'Mello; C D'Souza; G M D'Mello; P Pereira; M R Fonseca; J Fonseca; V Foneeca; L D'Mellow. Reserves: Jermomo Pereira and Peter D'Souza. Scorer: Z. Fonseca.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S FAREWELL PIANOFORTE RECITAL

A Farewell Pianoforte Recital will be held, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee (1885-1935) of Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's career in the divine art of music under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay, and Her Excellency Lady Brabourne, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt., Sheriff of Bombay, will preside and Lady Jerbai Shapoorji Billimoria will distribute the Trinity College of Music London Certificates and Prizes and Silver Medals, to her successful pupils at the Town Hall.

"Girls Please," shown at the Wellington

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE POOR STUDENTS' FUND

Concert In Cowasji Jehanger Hall

A concert in aid of the Poor Students' Fund of the Elphinstone College Convention Social Service League will be held under the auspices of the League and the Gujarati Mandal of the College at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instt. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Tickets will be available from the Secretaries of the League at the College.

SPORTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BOMBAY

The sports for school children in Bombay organised under the auspices of the South Indians' Welfare Society will be held on the grounds of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 3-30 p.m. Mr. W. R. G. Smith the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and Mrs. Smith will preside and give away the prizes to successful competitors. At the conclusion of the Sports Mr. T. V. Ramachandra Rao of Mysore will entertain the spectators with physical feats

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay writes:

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,83,91,05
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	80,84,70
Gold bullion in India	41,55,50
Silver bullion in India	14,22,63
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	33,04,29
In England	14,24,13

ID NAMAZ AT ESPLANADE

The arrangements of Id Namaz on the Esplanade Maidan for Monday have been made as usual. Sheets (Fersh) arrangement for ablution, loud-speaker and tents etc. will be provided

The Programme is as follows:—

7-45 to 8-10 a.m.—Rules and "Masala" regarding Id Namaz. Mv. Haji Attaulla Saheb will deliver a speech. 8-11 to 8-50 a.m.—Philosophy of Id Mv. Md. Fazlulla Saheb will explain it. 8-50 to 9 a.m.—Niyat and the principles of the Prayer. Mv. Md. Zakaria Maniar will explain. 9 a.m. Namaz begins

Just after Namaz—A Sermon will be delivered.

Under the Pavilion.—Embracing with each other the persons who come there for the sake of brotherhood and Islamic unity from other places after offering the prayer will be offered perfume and Pan.

B. G. PARALKAR FOR CORPORATION

Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Paralkar who is standing for the Corporation from 'F' Ward, in the course of his manifesto says:

I have offered myself as an independent candidate at the ensuing Municipal Election from 'F' Ward. I have been a member of the Corporation for the last fourteen years. You have all along been pleased enough to give me necessary support and I have every hope that your confidence in me had not been misplaced. During the time I am in the Corporation, I have tried my best to satisfy the needs of the city, especially that of the 'F' Ward. I may here be permitted to state, that I have all along supported the National questions and I shall do my best to serve the national interest in the Corporation.

As a member of the Public Health and the Medical Relief Committee I have done my humble best in the cause of Medical Relief and Sanitation.

VANABOJAN FESTIVAL

The Vanabojan Utsavam (festival) of Sri Venkatesh Baghwan at Goregaon (B. B. and C. I. Railway) falls on the 27th instant and the Palki procession from the temple at Fanaswadi will start on the afternoon of the 26th returning on the 28th instant.

It will pass through Mahalaxmi, Worli, Dadar, (B. B. and C. I. Railway) Matunga, Mahim, Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri and Goregaon, and on return journey will turn from Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and will pass through G. I. P. Railway Matunga, Dadar, Parel, Byculla, Pydhownie, Fanaswadi.

The programme is so arranged to meet the wishes of the general public and also to enable the suburban residents to join the procession at all stages, thus giving them a good opportunity of enjoying a Vanabhojan festival. To avoid unnecessary inconvenience and disappointment to the public as happened at Matunga last year, it has been decided to start the procession earlier by 12 hours, with the expectation that the public will cooperate to keep up the programme as far as possible.

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Rs. 5,000 Subscribed At Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 5.

At a meeting of over 100 prominent persons of the Thana District held this evening under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob Vazier Mahomed, the Collector, it was decided to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee in a befitting manner on May 6 next, and a sum of about Rs. 5,000 was collected on the spot. Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amir Saheb Rais topped the subscription list by paying Rs. 500. The two M.L.C.'s Messrs. M. M. Karbhari and D. J. Zunzarrao each contributed Rs. 101

On the motion of Mr. D. W. Raut, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a district committee of 13 members to organise the Jubilee celebration programme.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

The Collector of Thana (Chairman).

The Kalyan Prant Officer (Secretary).

The Hujur Deputy Collector (Treasurer).

Other members—Mr. M. M. Karbhari (M.L.C.), Mr. Daulatrao Jayramramrao Zunzarrao (M.L.C.), Mr. B. H. Shringarpure (President of the Thana Municipality), President of the District Local Board (Thana). Six members, two each, to be nominated by the three Prant officers.

Taluka Committees will be organised by the collector.

RELEASE M. N. ROY

Satara District Leaders' Appeal

The following appeal has been issued:—

We have heard with regret and anxiety of the serious illness of Com. M. N. Roy, who is serving his sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment in the Bareilly jail. We are given to understand that no proper arrangements have been made for giving him expert medical treatment. We are afraid that if proper care is not taken from the beginning the ailment of Com. Roy may assume serious proportion and may lead to disastrous results.

We understand that it is now more than a year that Com. Roy has been suffering from low fever and pain in the heart. Such a disease can never be properly treated in a jail. We are of opinion, therefore, that in view of the shattered condition of his health Com. Roy should be immediately set at liberty.

There is one more factor which lends further support to our demand for Com. M. N. Roy's release. Com. Roy has now been in jail for over three years. The highest punishment inflicted on the Meerut Conspiracy prisoners was three years. In view of this fact we consider that the punishment already undergone by him is sufficient punishment for any offence that he may have committed. We, therefore, consider his immediate release to be eminently just and reasonable.

We may have our differences with Com. Roy, But we cannot complacently sit silent when his health is in such a danger. We, therefore, demand with all the force at our command the immediate and unconditional release of Com. M. N. Roy and pending the release transfer to a better place and the provision of expert medical treatment and other amenities suitable to his status and condition. We confidently hope that the entire Indian public will rouse itself to action on this issue to back our demand with support.

Sadashiv Khande Altekar.
Dattatraya Krishna Gosavi.
Manadev Vasudev Vatwe.
Pandharinath Vaman Ghanegar.
D. V. Ekbote.
Atmaram Nana Patil.
S. G. Ganpule.
Krishnaji Madhav Sakhalkar.
Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar.
Digambar Balwant Gokhale.
V. V. Bhadkamkar.
S. V. Modak.
G. H. Sathe.
Mahadev Krishna Deshpande.
N. S. Athalye.
V. D. Belhe.
M. V. Walimbe.
G. S. Altekar.
B. H. Sathe, and others.

INQUIRY INTO WOOLEN INDUSTRY

Tariff Board Issues Exhaustive Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The Tariff Board in the course of its inquiry into the Woolen industry has issued an exhaustive questionnaire embodying every aspect of the working of the industry in question.

The questionnaire open with an inquiry into the date on which the mill was started, the capital invested, the state of the balance sheets and the cost of setting up to-day a mill with the same capacity of output.

Proceeding it inquires into the type and quantity of machinery employed, the number of employees, the producing capacity, the cost and consumption of raw material utilised, the manufacturing costs, the annual output and the total expenditure to be shown item by item with the allocation under separate heads

EXPENDITURE

The next portion deals with the technicalities of expenditure. The rates of depreciation allowed by the Income-Tax authorities, the working of the Managing Agency system, the causes of variation in prices and the arrangements for the purchase of raw material, have all to be elaborately and specifically stated.

Another section of the inquiry turns to the labour question. Detailed questions are asked about the proportion of male and female labour, of skilled and unskilled labours of the average wage, the daily wage and the piece-work wage; of the standard of efficiency and the arrangements that have been made for housing and for promoting the welfare of the wage-earner.

COMPETITION.

Finally comes the question of competition and the difficulties of manufacture in India. Details have to be supplied of the effects of successive increase of duty, of the defects of the goods produced, of the nature and extent of the market, of the conditions of railway freight and of the nature and kind of improvements needed and the extent of the protection required for the safeguarding of the best interests of the industry. —A.P.

SOLIDARITY WITH DOHAD WORKERS

A mass meeting under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union was held at Dadar, near Tilak Bridge, in support of the Dohad workers' struggle on Friday.

Mr. Khale explained how thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment on Railways, that retrenchment was not yet stopped and that very systematic plan to retrench still several thousands more from all Indian Railways was made by the Pope Committee.

He then condemned the methods of the Dohad Workshop authorities and called upon the workers to stand by their "Dohad Comrades" and demonstrate working-class solidarity.

A resolution was passed "condemning the policy of the Agent in dismissing five Dohad workers and expressing solidarity with Dohad workers and further resolving to organise and prepare for a general strike, which alone will enable the workers to get their demands sanctioned by the administration."

To Protest Against Increased Motor Taxation

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to protest against the enhanced taxation on motor vehicles. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Speeches will be delivered by Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Karnik Nimbkar, Kondvikar, K. F. Nariman, M. N Talpade, Hansraj, Mistry and others.

It is understood an invitation to participate in the Congress of "International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship" to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, has been extended to All-India Women's Conference Karachi.

Mission Behind Aga Khan's Visit?

DUAL POLICY (1935)

Desperate Efforts To Save J. P. C. Scheme

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 5.

That the arrival of the H. H. the Aga Khan at the present moment, just when the forthcoming debate on the J.P.C.'s report in the Assembly is engaging general attention, is not without purpose, is the view universally expressed in responsible political circles here.

The Aga Khan's declaration in the course of his interview immediately after landing that in the proposed Federation, are essentials, which must eventually lead India to Dominion Status, is regarded as a confirmation of the view that his arrival has a great deal to do with the official anxiety to prevent rejection of J.P.C.'s report by the Assembly.

It is understood, on reliable authority, that Lord Willingdon, who was not a little perturbed over the Congress successes in the Assembly, contrary to his assurances to Sir Samuel Hoare, has since been deeply exercised over the growing and widespread revulsion of opinion among all shades against the J.P.C. report and the possibility of its rejection by the Assembly.

It is stated that holding as he does, that he had been let down badly by his official and Indian advisers in the appraisements of the Congress strength in relation to the last Assembly Elections, he is taking no chances now

NEW DUAL POLICY

Delhi is now no longer under the delusion that the Congress is dead and finished; hence the revival of vigorous official action in the the form of prosecution of well-known Congress leaders on the one hand and active effort on the other to prevent, if possible, a hostile majority against J.P.C.'s Report in the Assembly.

The Aga Khan's presence in such a situation must, therefore, be useful in tactfully handling Muslim leaders, who are making no secret of their disappointment over the J.P.C. Report, and the Aga Khan will perhaps be the fittest person to counteract any advanced Nationalist influence to the contrary, which Mr. Jinnah may be disposed to exercise and to escort straying sheep into the fold of faithful.

BOMBAY PARLEYS

Meanwhile it is believed that conversations will be taking place between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Jinnah at Bombay and the former will, therefore, be in a position to properly advise the Parliamentary Board and the Congress Working Committee when they meet at New Delhi.

BHULABHAI TO BE ON THE ALERT

It may be added that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is not only in communication with various provinces with a view to gathering the requisite strength for the Opposition in the Assembly, but is also preparing himself for the difficult task of leadership, that lies ahead of him.

CONGRESS POLICY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will, it is believed, take the earliest opportunity to state the Congress Policy not only in regard to the present constitution, but also in regard generally to the work in the Legislature.

Drowning Tragedy At Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 5.

A verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded at the inquest held on the body of Antone Mingel Dias (30), a Christian youth of Kirol, by Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police.

It was stated that Antone left home last Wednesday morning, for fishing in the Ghatkopar creek, which is about two miles from Kirol. As he did not return home, his father-in-law reported to the Ghatkopar police on Friday morning that Antone was missing. After a vigorous search his dead body was found in the creek, last evening.

The body, which was identified by the relatives of the victim, was handed over for funeral after post-mortem examination.

Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, Limited

KRISHNA

To-day and To-morrow
3 Shows: 3, 6-15 & 10 p.m.
Prabhat's Super Epic

Amrit Manthan

is Running for the
13th WEEK
The ONLY BEST ENTERTAINMENT in the whole of Bombay.

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VICTORY PICTURES' 100% SOCIAL STUNT!

NAV BHARAT
"Javan-Mard" (Lion Hearted)
ULTRA-MODERN GIRLS & BOMBAY PICTURIZED!
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Tennis Stars Badly Mauled By Jugoslavs

(By J. C. MAITRA).

FUTURE WIMBLEDON OF INDIA

During the latter part of last month, Calcutta staged a great Tennis Carnival in which most of the brilliant stars of the Indian firmament, both men and women, lent their lustre. The attraction was further enhanced by the presence of the four Yugoslavian players who have specially come to this country at the invitation of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. For the last few years, Calcutta South Club which is mainly responsible for these foreign visits, has been at considerable pains to draw all the tennis talents of the country to its tournament and thereby make it the Wimbledon of India. It has freely to be admitted that the South Club has succeeded in its attempt to a remarkable extent. It is only a matter of time now when Calcutta unquestionably appropriate that title.

WHAT SHOULD BOMBAY DO.

We in Bombay are also going to have the share of the tennis feast. But the fact stands forth that we shall not have what Calcutta had. It will only be the second best. Because the majority of the 'top-matchers' shun Bombay for some reason or other. It is for the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association to see that they are drawn towards Bombay as well. I have already referred to the manner in which this can be drawn in a previous article. It remains for the authorities concerned to make a move in that direction.

INDIANS SHOULD HAVE ALL PREFERENCE

The A.I.L.T.A. arranged an international contests between the Jugo-Slavian tourists and India. I wish the selectors, who were all Indians by the way, had put forward pure nationals against the visitors. As it happened, India lost all the six matches played. Even if she had won some or all of them I would not feel proud. The reason is obvious. Nor would I feel ashamed if all our nationals were slaughtered in a straight encounter. In the present stage of India's development, it is absolutely necessary that the sons of the soil should be given every encouragement to measure their strength and height with the leading players of the world. Their defeats alone can lead them to success.

NO REPRESENTATION TO NON-NATIONALS

I stressed on the point before and I do so again. I hope the authorities will not be carried away in future by the mere desire of winning matches. They had no excuse for fielding non-Indians on the field when plenty of first-rate Indian players were at hand. I have not the slightest objection if Europeans were put up in Exhibition matches. But in an international match, Indians alone should have all the preference.

JUGO-SLAV'S MARKED SUPERIORITY

Turning to the matches in question, F Puncec, the Jugo-Slavian leader, defeated Sohanial, India's No. 1, by 7-5, 1-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. The score is rather flattering to the Indian, as it was Puncec was suffering from a rheumatic pain in the forearm when he faced Sohanial, and, therefore, could not draw out his best. Pallada, on the other hand, accounted for Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala in three straight sets 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The following day, Sohanial was down to play Pallada. But a sore foot deprived him of the chance and W.H.S. Michelmore of Calcutta was called upon to fill the vacancy. The latter went down by 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Ranbir Singh met Kukuljevie, after the latter had played in the doubles. Although Ranbir managed to collar the first set at 7-5, the Jugo-Slav, bagged the next two at the cost of two games each.

As the Jugo-Slavian second pair was put up for the doubles, it was expected that India would win at least this match. In the Calcutta Championships, Kukuljevie and Schaffer had lost easily to Capt Clynton Reed and N. Krishnaswamy. Sawhney and Hodges would be a stronger combination. It was supposed. But the change worked for the worse and the Jugo-Slavs won by 6-1, 3-6, 9-7, 7-9, 6-4. It was a long-drawn-out struggle indeed. The Cannon-ball service of the tourists, backed by hard driving and volleying had their last word on the match.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The South Club Championships provided many a surprising result. The chief among whom was in the Men's Singles in which J. Fallada, defeated his leading compatriot in the final by 9-7, 6-3, 8-6. Apparently the victor played the game of his life to bring about his much-desired end. E. V. Bobb was the only Indian to be among the last four, the others being Jugo-Slavs. He fought a strenuous battle against D. A. Hodges, the Bengal champion and the victor of Sohanial, India's No. 1, in the quarter final, and defeated the latter by 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. But he made a very poor show against Pallada in the semi-final and lost by 6-3, 6-1.

PUNCEC AND PALLADA WIN TWO EVENTS

In the Men's Doubles, L. Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmore, who are recognized to be one of the strongest combinations in the country, were massacred in the semi-final by Puncec and Fallada to the tune of 6-0, 6-4. Similarly, D. A. Hodges and R. C. MacInnes dismissed Capt. Clynton-Reed and Krishnaswamy by 6-1, 7-5. The final saw the local pair putting up a hard battle before they succumbed to Puncec and Pallada 8-6, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

MISS JENNY SANDISON'S 'HAT-TRICK.'

The tourists having stayed away from the Mixed Doubles, Indians had a larger say in the affair. U. Krishnaswamy partnered by Miss Jenny Sandison did not have much difficulty in winning the championship. Sawhney and Mrs. Graham who contested the title in the final stage were defeated by 4-6, 6-3, 3-6. The other semi-finalists were E. K. De and Miss Woodcock and MacInnes and Miss Homan who were eliminated by the above pairs respectively in two straight sets.

JENNY'S INVINCIBLE POSITION.

Miss Jenny Sandison retained her invincible position in Indian tennis. Neither Miss Homan in the semi-final nor Miss Parrott in the ultimate round worry her much. Miss Homan was beaten by 6-2 and 6-3 while Miss Parrott went down by 7-5, 6-3.

In the Women's Doubles too, Miss Sandison had the largest say. Associated with Mrs. Stork she had had a merry career to the final when she defeated Miss Farrott and Miss Harvey Johnstone by 6-2, 6-3.

Buland Springs Surprise In Chief Event

Mr. Eve Brings Off Coup With Aura In Vellard Plate

From Our Racing Correspondent

Saturday's racing at Mahaluxmi was full of unpleasant surprises, considering that the card looked attractive. Such alleged certainties like Dark Horse, Hussun al Iraq, Nahab, Chebli and The Viceroy, let down a large following, and very few could have profited by the success of Buland and Aslan Beg. Anybody who considered that old Buland had a chance in the Flemington Plate, would be hard put to explain how he arrived at that conclusion, for the son of Blandford had made no show in four previous outings. Making his own pace Mr. Gem's gelding was never headed and won easily from Draughtsman and Chebli, the favourite. The race was run at a slow pace and Dillon was at fault in hanging fire on Chebli, who was given too much to do at the finish.

Mr. Eve's Big Coup

Mr. Eve's connections successfully brought off a coup with Aura, who had been kept in pickle since her first run on November 24 last. Rowley jumped out in front on the daughter of Dark Legend, who sailed away to win easily from Uptojinks and Clairette. The handicapper will have to revise his notions about Aura, who is a cut above horses in Class IV.

Redress Defies Penalty

A penalty of 18 lbs. failed to stop Redress in the Warwick Plate of 5 furlongs. The flying daughter of Owen Roe did not leave the mark smartly, but she joined Michette at the turn and then proceeded to win by three lengths with Dillon looking round at the scenery. It is apparent to all and sundry that Redress is too good to remain in Class III, and it is up to the handicapper to promote her forthwith. Mr. Shantidas Askuran has a speedy gelding in Cultra, who will soon be hoisting a winning flag.

Mr. Dhalla's Aslan Beg who had been knocking at the door in recent essays, found an opportunity in the Simla Plate. Muhaisin made the pace hot and looked like coming home on his own until Stokes gave Aslan Beg his head. The Viceroy who was installed first favourite was beaten out of third place by Goolab.

Iraq Queen Surprises.

Nahab on the strength of two seconds in previous outings was well fancied to win Div. I of the Warden Plate. Notamore rode in lackadaisical fashion on the favourite, who was beaten out of a place by Iraq Queen, Sir Jamal and Forat. The Kolhapur mare appeared to have been confidently supported by her stable connections although she ran in the ruck on Tuesday last. These vagaries of form do not seem to have a disturbing influence on this side, and they occur so frequently because no questions are asked.

Lucky to Win

Munro replaced Marrable on Mujbil Hatim in Div. II of the Warden Plate, and the change made a lot of difference to Mr. Hamid Jamoor's bay. All the same Farat Prince was unlucky to lose the verdict. Had Brace cared to protest he would have got the race on technical grounds. Mujbil Hatim swerved to the left taking Farat Prince out of his course and depriving him of a clear run to the judge's box. This was seen by every one watching the finish except the right people.

Due For Promotion

The two divisions of the Muscat Plate were taken by Harry Johnson and Imperial, both previous winners. They are improving with every run and are due for promotion.

Jockey Harding fell off Havana at the half mile post in the third race, but escaped injury.

Brace and Dillon were the only riders to record doubles during the afternoon.

Messrs. Brandon's, the course caterers, who have had a strenuous time for the past three weeks, continue to give entire satisfaction.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE

(Division I)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500: Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Rashid Padhoo's HARRY JOHNSON 8-9, Brace 1
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's YOUNG BUCKNELL, 8-9, Simmons 2
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-9, Little 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIAR, 8-2, Dillon 4

Time:—1 minute, 38 3/5 seconds.

Won by 2 lengths, short head.

Favourite: Harry Johnson.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 15, Rs 43 and Rs 19 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 13 for win; Rs. 7-8; Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Not Run: Dagastan (8-2).

Winner Trained by: Nassar Hassan.

The Race: Tahseen showed out for a while, but soon gave way to Harry Johnson, Homer, Sheriyar and Saggar Beg. Nassirwan and Young Bucknell were running prominently behind at this stage. Harry Johnson entered the straight with a commanding lead, and, resisting the challenge of Young Bucknell, Nassirwan and Sheriyar, went to win comfortably.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE

(Division II)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500: Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Haji Rajub's IMPERIAL, 9-9, Blyth 1
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's GERMAN, 8-11, Davison 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK HORSE 8-9, Northmore 3
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's EEDA, 8-11, Simmons 4

Time: 1 minute, 38 1/5 seconds.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/2 length 2 lengths.

Favourite: Dark Horse.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 45 for win; Rs. 18; Rs. 41 and Rs. 13 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 22-8 for win; Rs. 9; Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Not Run Baden (9-9) and Kasab (8-11).

Winner Trained by D. D. Ghiste.

The Race: Outlook threw his jockey at the starting gate and bolted, but was eventually caught. Maneck jumped out first and led from Dark Horse, Taj Mahus, Ruby Fish and Tariff. They ran in this order till the turn, where Dark Horse was overtaken by Imperial and German. Imperial going to win in a canter. Eeda, with a late run, was placed fourth.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE WARDEN PLATE

(Division II)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500: Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM, 8-3, Munro, ... 1
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE, 8-13, Brace, ... 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ, 8-5, Northmore .. 3
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL, 8-10, Carslake 4

Time: 1 minute, 21 1/5 seconds

Won by: head, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Favourite: Hussun al Iraq.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 79 for win; Rs. 15; Rs. 17 and Rs. 11 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 38-8 for win: Rs. 7-8; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Not run:—Imperial (8-13), Mosul King (8-13), Strephon (8-6), Faddak (8-6), Amir (8-5), Dark Horse (7-12), and Tariff (7-9).

Winner trained by Mahmed Jamoor.

The Race:—Watchmaker II and Aboo Shamat were first out at flag-fall with Hussun al Iraq and Mujbil Hatim next. At the four Hussun al Iraq and Aboo Shamat were together, the first-named leading the field into the straight. Two furlongs from home Mujbil Hatim joined the leader and Forat Prince came up fast on the outside. The two last named fought out the finish, the former just scoring by a head.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE WARDEN PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

(Division I)

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ QUEEN, 8-6, Dillon 1
Mr. Ayub Asad's SIR JAMAL, 8-2, Simmons 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's FORAT, 8-3, Brace 3
Mr. K. N. Multani's NAHAB, 8-6, Northmore 4

Not Run:—Faithful II 8-13, Taj Bahadur 8-10, Emperor 8-9 and Sheriyar 7-9.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 23 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 47 and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

The Race:—Muqbil al Khair was easily in front followed by Sir Jamal, Blanche, Iraq Queen and Nahab. They went on in this order until the distance post where Iraq Queen spurted into the lead with Blanche alongside close home Sir Jamal and Forat made their efforts but failed to catch Iraq Queen who won by a short head, two length separating Sir Jamal and Forat.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Gem's BULAND, 8-2, Brace 1
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN, 8-5, Davison 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI, 8-4, Dillon .. 3
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's BONNE TETE, 8-5, Northmore 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, short head

Time: 1 min. 56 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 275 for win and Rs. 36, Rs. 34 and Rs. 15 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 137-8 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 17 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

The Race:—When the field settled down Buland was well ahead of Spanish Wish, Draughtsman and Bonne Tete with Chebli in the rear. Buland kept his early advantage and easily stayed the challenge of Draughtsman. Chebli made up ground on the outside, but could only manage a third placing.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE VELLARD PLATE

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's AURA, 7-10, Rowley 1
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's UPTOJINKS, 8-5, Dillon 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE, 8-1, Seibl 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's MADGE MEE 8-3, Simmons 4

Not Run: Alesia II 8-9.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 min. 28-1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 56 for win, and Rs. 35, Rs. 27 and Rs. 54 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

The Race:—Aura was forced to the front in the first furlong and led from Miss Fisher, Zita and Clendennen and Sly Abbot. Aura going well won very easily. Uptojinks with a late run taking second honours with Clairette third two lengths away. Madge Mee made up much ground to secure the fourth placing.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE WARWICK PLATE

Distance—5 furlongs

Winner Rs 3,000; Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs 500

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REDRESS, 8-13, Dillon 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal and Major C. B. Farrar's MICHETTE,

(Continued in col. 4.)

Selections For Monday's Races

Sarha Khanim And Roll Up A Likely Double

(By "SENEX".)

The following are the selections for the 11th Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Monday:—

1st Race
ZENOBIA 1
NAHAB 2
GOODBYE 3

2nd Race
ESKIMO 1
STREPHON 2
LIZAZ 3

3rd Race
SARHA KHANIM 1
GREY BEAUTY 2
AMIR 3

4th Race
DANDY BRUSH 1
PRINCE KHAN 2
SUPERLATIVE 3

5th Race
BUSHBOOS 1
SARSAM 2
SAIFULDOWLA 3

6th Race
ROLL UP 1
RAGHUBEER 2
PICARO 3

7th Race
R. T. C. 1
ARTHUR 2
KIRKIBOST 3

8th Race
HERITAGE 1
KUM BAK 2
ALMEIDA 3

9th Race
IBRANI 1
CARTOON 2
SAFETY MATCH 3

10th Race
KARAM ALLAH 1
BURGESS 2
RUSHDI 3

DAILY DOUBLE.
SARHA KHANIM & ROLL UP.

DARING ATTACK ON POST OFFICE

Mail Bag Cut Open, Letters Torn To Pieces And Cash Box Rifled

SHEKHUPURA, Jan. 4.

A daring attack was made in broad daylight on the village post office at Chak. 17 miles from Karyal, it is reported, by some persons who are alleged to have set upon the postal munshi with staves and snatched away a mail-bag containing letters for despatch to the head post office.

The intruders, it is alleged, then cut open the bag and tore all the letters to pieces. They were then alleged to have rifled the cash box.

In this connection one Sewa singh a village lambardar and his brother Amarsingh have been taken into custody.—A.P.

30-MILE MARATHON AT JAMKHANDI

20th Anniversary Of "Appasaheb Club"

BELGAUM (By Mail.)

On the New Year's Day the Shrimant Shankarrao Appasaheb Club of Jamkhandi celebrated its 20th anniversary with a 30-mile open competition running race and a 50-mile cycle race.

There were 44 entries in the first item which was started by the Shrimant Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi.

The first prize was won by Mr. K. G. Pujari who did the distance in 3 hours 11 minutes and 37 seconds followed by Mr. V. M. Shivapur who won the second prize by completing the course in 3 hours 12 minutes and 32 seconds.

The first prize in the cycle race was won by Mr. D. N. Narote who covered the 50-mile track in 2 hours 47 minutes 30 seconds with Mr. C. R. Kasar doing it in 2 hours 47 minutes and 32 seconds and carrying away the second prize.—A. P.

More land revenue concessions in the current year are expected to be announced by the Government of Madras. It is learnt that notwithstanding the general cry for a reduction in the assessment by 25 per cent the Government is not inclined to go beyond continuing the concessions on the same lines as last year.

Khandwa Congress Election Dispute

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Jan. 4.

It is reliably understood that as a result of prolonged correspondence between Khandwa Congressmen and the General Secretary, A.I.C.C. the Khandwa Congress election dispute case has been referred to the Working Committee which will give its final verdict at its meeting to be held at Delhi shortly.

(Continued from column 7.)

9-0, Howard 2
Mr. Eve's EVE, 8-9, Rowley 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETIE, 8-3, Selby 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 53 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race:—Michette had her head in front at the start, Redress getting away last. At the four, Redress, Michette, Grecian and Cultra was the order. Redress increasing her advantage went on to win a canter from Michette. Eve finishing fast ran Sweetie out of third place.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE SIMLA PLATE

Distance—1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000: Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. M. Dhalla's ASLAN BEG, 7-0, Stokes 1
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN, 7-10, Fletcher 2
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's GOOLAB, 7-11, Little 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's THE VICEROY, 8-5, Dillon 4

Not Run: Buick 9-4 and Kabaila 8-11.

First tote paid Rs. 144 for win, and Rs. 36, Rs. 64 and Rs 107 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 32 and Rs. 53-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race:—The Viceroy showed out for a short while. At the mile Muhaisin established a good lead from The Viceroy, Goolab, Vita and Hazima with Bulbul Hazar tailed off last after dwelling at the gate. Aslan Beg improved his position at the half way and caught Muhaisin at the distance post where he left him to win easily. Goolab kept The Viceroy out of the third placing.

HAMMOND UNBEATEN WITH 281 TO HIS CREDIT

M. C. C. Score 601 Runs Against Barbados In First Innings

BARBADOS, Jan. 4.

In the match between the M.C.C. and Barbados which commenced on Jan. 3 the M.C.C. were all out in the first innings for 601 (Hammond 281 not out; Smith 83). The pair added 122 runs in 45 minutes for the last wicket, Smith contributing 33 in 45 minutes.

At the close Barbados made 92 for the loss of one wicket in the first innings.—Reuter.

ANEY CHOKED WITH EMOTION

Abhyankar Condolence Meeting At Yeotmal

YEOTMAL, Jan. 5.

A resolution of condolence over the untimely death of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar was passed last night at a large public meeting held in the Municipal Park, Mr. Aney, MLA, who presided was visibly moved and choked with emotion. He referred to his experiences of Mr. Abhyankar as a friend and as a patriot who had won the admiration and esteem of Gandhiji both as a leader of the opposition and as a most sincere follower of his policy.

Mr. Aney has telegraphed his condolence to Mrs. Abhyankar.

Dr. Voronoff On Gandhiji's View On Marriage

Rejuvenation Expert Considers Birth-Control Harmful To Health

Discusses Natural And Artificial Means Of Prolonging Life

(By D. C. SHAH)

My one hour's interview with Dr. Serge Voronoff, the rejuvenation expert, at his rooms in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, prior to his departure for Java was crowded with a discussion of a variety of topics connected with health and longevity. At the outset, the Doctor had set a rather stiff test for me by suggesting that I should ask him only such questions as were not covered by any previous interviews given by him to the press And when at the end of our talk he complimented me by saying "you have a philosophical brain," I felt that I had substantially satisfied his test.

My first question referred to the natural means of prolonging human life, apart from the method of monkey-gland grafting advocated by the Doctor.

Dr. Voronoff said that if man's life conformed to perfectly natural and hygienic conditions, if he lived and worked in the open air, took proper exercise, selected the most suitable diet, and avoided over-work, worry and everything that had a prejudicial effect on health, he could certainly live to the normal age which Nature had intended for mankind, i. e., 100 years. The peasants of Bulgaria, for instance, who lived a healthy outdoor life, were known for their splendid health and longevity.

I enquired if he agreed with the view of the French scientist, Dr. Metchnikoff, that one of the causes of old age was the existence of certain kinds of microbes which flourish in the large intestines of man, poisoning his blood stream and bringing about decay of the tissues, and that these microbes could be destroyed by some ingredients of curds or butter-milk.

Dr. Voronoff said that this theory was scientifically correct. When milk was fermented and turned into curds, certain beneficial kinds of microbes were produced which destroyed the dangerous microbes in the intestines Curds or butter-milk, therefore was a healthful diet, tending to health and longevity.

THE PSYCHIC METHOD

I then asked about the claim made by the New Thought School of thinkers, especially in America, who preach that health and longevity could be attained by auto-suggestion i. e. by a man constantly making to himself such a suggestion with faith and confidence and imagining himself into such a condition.

The theory worked only to a limited extent, replied Dr. Voronoff. Of course, the mind had an influence over the body. But the effect of such auto-suggestion was only temporary, and did not permanently change the tone and condition of the organs.

The conversation then turned to the Doctor's own method of rejuvenation. He said that many people living in the artificial conditions of modern civilization did not enjoy the health and vitality nor attain the full measure of longevity that were possible under perfectly natural and hygienic conditions. For such people, his method of rejuvenation provided a remedy and a corrective. By his method, as developed in its present stage, he could claim as an actual possibility that a man could live upto the age of 100. We might, however, hope that with improvements in the method in future, the limit of life might be prolonged to about 140 years. The benefit of the treatment was not confined to mere prolongation of life. There was, besides, an immediate result in the revitalization of all the organs of the human system, tending to an enormous improvement in health and energy. These benefits were also inherited by the patient's children to some extent.

PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF TREATMENT

Explaining the physiological basis of his treatment, Dr. Voronoff said that the functioning of the organs of the body was controlled by glands. When these glands become weakened due to unhealthy conditions of life, the result is a devitalised condition of the system, which, when sufficiently aggravated, leads to old age and death. His method of treatment consisted in grafting on three important glands of such a person the same glands from monkey which, of all animals, had the same kind of blood as that of man. The glands to be so treated were the sexual glands (the testicle for man and the ovary for woman), the thyriod (situated in front of the neck) and the pituitary (situated at the back of the neck). The monkey whose glands were removed for the purpose of the treatment did not die. Only it became like a eunuch, fat and devitalized.

The monkey selected for the treatment must be from the four varieties which are supposed to have blood similar to the human blood. The two African varieties, the Chimpanzee and the Gorilla, have tested and it was found that the latter was of a too violent nature and therefore unsuitable, and the Chimpanzee was the only kind now used for the treatment. There were two other varieties which have not been tested so far—the Orang-outang in Java and Sumatra and the Gibbon in Siam and adjacent countries. And it was to test their suitability for his treatment that he was now proceeding to those countries.

Dr. Voronoff said that the improvements he had introduced in his method during the last five years gave much better results than its initial stage when he started it in 1920. He had performed 1000 operations in Paris alone, and his pupils were carrying on his treatment in various countries. The operation was performed without chloroform or any anaesthetic, and was absolutely painless.

NEW ENERGY TO BE ECONOMISED

Are the benefits of his treatment independent of the patient's subsequent way of living? Replying to this question Dr. Voronoff explained that if a person who had received his treatment lived an unhygienic or unhealthy life, he would exhaust the effect of the treatment more rapidly. He always told his patients "Now you have received a new energy. Use it wisely, don't misuse it." With careful living, he said, the patient might enjoy the benefits of the treatment for ten or twelve years. After that period, the treatment had to be renewed.

I asked Dr. Voronoff about a curious case of which I had read in the papers. It was reported that for such gland-grafting treatment a doctor had used a wrong kind of monkey with the result that the patient developed the symptoms of a monkey.

Dr. Voronoff replied that the report was ridiculous and incredible. If the gland of a wrong monkey was used in the human system, it would be absorbed by the system like a foreign material without leaving any trace or effect. Nor did it have any effect on the patient's children.

My next question to Doctor Voronoff was based on an outlook which might be called unscientific, but which is nonetheless firmly established with most people. If Fate or Destiny had ordained that a man should die at a certain age, is it possible to prolong his life beyond that limit by his treatment?

The Doctor replied that he did believe that the duration of a man's life is fixed by fate. But even if that was so, he believed that man could change it by fighting against bad conditions and taking proper measures to re-inforce his vitality. "You must believe in your energy for life," he said.

BAD TO REMAIN A BACHELOR

Our conversation then drifted to the subject of marriage. Dr. Voronoff said that it was very bad for a grown up man to remain a bachelor. It was a wholesome practice to satisfy the natural cravings of the body, and this applied equally to the sexual instinct of man. From the point of health, therefore, he advocated that a young man should marry as soon after the age of 20 or so as possible.

I asked Dr. Voronoff what he thought of Mahatma Gandhi's view in favour of Celibacy and continence in the case of married people. Dr. Voronoff replied that he had a great respect and admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, but he differed from his view on this point. As in every thing, so in sexual life, excess and abstention were both bad for health.

Our conversation here came to an end, as Dr. Voronoff and Madame Voronoff had to go out to keep an appointment. As we walked down to the portico of the Hotel, I took the opportunity to ask a final question about his views on the controversy regarding birth control.

It was a question for the State to decide, replied Dr. Voronoff. If a State thought that its population was too large in proportion to the means of subsistence, it might enjoin the practice of birth control on its citizens. If, on the other hand, the population needed to be increased, suitable means might be taken to that end. And so also the problem had to be considered by individual families in reference to their conditions. But speaking as a doctor, from a physiological point of view, he was against birth-control as being injurious to health.

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FUNERAL OF CARDINAL BOURNE

Lord Mayor Of London Present At Westminster Cathedral

LONDON, Jan. 4.

When the remains of Cardinal Bourne were, this morning, carried into Westminster Cathedral from the Cathedral Hall nearby, crowds knelt in prayer on the pavements and roadway. At least 500 robed Catholic clergy of all orders from many parts of the world filed into the Cathedral after the coffin for solemn pontifical requiem which preceded the burial.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Stephen Killick, attended in semi-State.—B.O.W.

BRITISH COAL IN IRISH FREE STATE

To Be Admitted Free Of Duty Under New Agreement

LONDON, Jan. 4.

British coal is to be admitted to the Irish Free State free of duty under the terms of the new Anglo-Free State agreement.

This is much welcomed and is a surprise as the general impression was that both the governments were maintaining their import duties.

LATER.

Notwithstanding the free admission of British coal into the Irish Free State it appears that the British special duty on cattle imported from the Irish Free State will remain.

The abolition of import duty on British coal means the loss of over half a million sterling in the annual revenue of the Free State, whose trade returns show a record adverse trade balance of £20,000,000 in the past 12 months.

Despite the fact that the information that the British coal is to be admitted into the Free State duty free emanated from the Office of the High Commissioner, London, the position remains very confused.

The statement surprised Dublin but no denial is issued. Mr. Dulanty now says in a statement that whoever supplied the information from his office was unaware of the facts.

No clarification however is yet available, but Dublin is asking whether the Free State cattle enters Britain duty free.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SAARBRUCKEN

Anti-Nazi Prince Asked To Leave Province

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 4.

A monster rival demonstration of socialists, communists and 'German front will be held here on Sunday but at different times and places. So risk of clashes are regarded as remote.

The Governing Commission has invited Prince Loewenstein, a prominent anti-Nazi to leave Saar in 48 hours on the ground that his papers are not in order.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE DOES NOT WANT SAAR EMIGRES

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Jan. 4.

M. Regnier, Minister of Interior, has circularised the Prefects and Mayors of France with regard to the possibility of receiving emigres from the Saar (estimated possibly at 30,000) in the event of the plebiscite resulting in favour of Germany. The replies were almost unanimously discouraging.

MAROONED TRAVELLERS RESCUED

(Special Cable).

BARRIE, (Ontario) Jan. 5.

All the seven who were marooned on the storm—tossed icefloe on the Lake Simcoe yesterday have been rescued.

NO NEW ASSOCIATION FOR SPINNERS

LONDON, Jan. 5

Owing to failure to secure sufficient support from individual firms, the scheme for the formation of a new Spinners' Association in Lancashire has been abandoned.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has decided to concentrate on a plan of scrapping surplus spindles.—Reuter's Special.

KING AND QUEEN TO STAY AT EASTBOURNE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The King and Queen intend to stay at Eastbourne in the early spring. They will go to Compton Place, the Eastbourne residence of the Duke of Devonshire, about the end of February.

The King's physicians, Lord Dawson of Penn and Lord Horder have been consulted and are agreed as to the suitability of the Eastbourne air.—B.O.W.

SALARY CUTS TO CONTINUE

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt is continuing five per cent cut in the salaries for the Federal Employees for another six months.

Senator Wheeler introduced his bill for 16 to 1 ratio silver to gold and free coinage of silver.

CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 16).

public services find themselves amply protected and no minister can really effect anything like real retrenchment. As far as economic and agricultural improvements are concerned, we are bound hand and foot by the Ottawa Pact, and more by the sweeping and merciless restrictions on the industrial and commercial development of this country, in the name of provisions against commercial discrimination. These provisions are so wide and comprehensive that human ingenuity cannot improve them. Moreover, these reforms involve admittedly an increased cost of at least six crores. In my estimate, it will cost more than 10 crores a year. India cannot afford this. We are already overtaxed. The creation of four deficit provinces, and the starting of a federation which cannot pay its way for as long as we can see, are both calculated to increase the financial strain of the country. Therefore, even from the point of view of the masses, no improvement can be expected as a result of these proposals."

"CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SOLUTION."

"Further, these proposals are likely to further intensify communal strife, distrust and suspicion. The Indian National Congress has tried its best by its neutral attitude on the communal award to bring about a settlement. But the Congress can get no help from these proposals in that attempt. That is why the Congress Working Committee has, in my opinion, rightly stated that the said scheme should be rejected well-knowing that the rejection must involve the necessity of struggling under the present constitution, humiliating and intolerable as it is, until it is replaced by one framed by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the Congress resolution on the subject. This phrase "Constituent Assembly" acts as a red rag to the bull to some. But I claim that it is a sound, practical and democratic alternative. We propose to work for it by making it a central issue in the elections to all the legislatures. If we hope, we get a clear mandate from the people for such an Assembly, we look to the Government to summoning that Assembly. If however they will not listen to us, the elected members of all the legislatures belonging to the majority Congress party or to the minority parties and the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the representatives of leading political and national parties in the country who may not otherwise find a place, will all be invited to form a Constituent Assembly and to frame a suitable constitution for India. It is asked can such an Assembly produce an acceptable constitution? I say it can. Indeed the attempt of the Round Table Conference was in that direction It failed because the members invited to the conference were not elected representatives of the people, and therefore not responsible to them. I fully hope and expect that the proposed constituent Assembly will succeed."

"It is too soon to say what will happen after that. I am optimistic enough to hope that if the thirty-five millions of voters to be enfranchised by the Lothian proposals make up their minds definitely and unequivocally to stand for a constituent Assembly, the Government will yield to the demand. If they do not we shall then consider and take such steps as are legitimate and peaceful to implement our demand."—A. P.

U. K. COAL FOR IRELAND

Free State Business Interests Satisfied With Trade Agreement

DE VALERA MAKES A GESTURE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

"It is anticipated that all imports of coal into the Irish Free State henceforth be purchased in the United Kingdom. This means increase in the United Kingdom coal exports to the Free State of approximately a million and a quarter tons annually, representing additional employment for about 5,000 miners.

The foregoing is contained in an authorised statement by Mr. Thomas which adds that the position regarding cattle has been considered in relation to the arrangements for assistance of home livestock industry when the Cattle Industry Emergency Provisions Act of 1934 expires on March 31.

"THE FIRST STEPS"

The news of the trade agreement was received with gratification in the Irish Free State, not only by the immediate interests but by business men generally.

It is confidently believed both in Northern and Southern Ireland that the agreement marks the first step towards adjustment of differences between Britain and Irish Free State.

The Agreement will make a big difference to Ulster coal exporters and Belfast colliers will resume visits to Free State ports.

Mr. De Valera, interviewed, said: "The Agreement is a type of understanding which the Irish Government has always indicated willingness to make. Opportunities for further similar understanding will doubtless present themselves in time and will probably be accepted by both sides in the same spirit."—Reuter's Special.

WAR IS NOT IMMINENT

Capt. Eden's Optimism

LONDON, Jan. 4.

"Some such organisation as the International Air Force to police the world is likely in future but not yet" was the belief expressed by Lord Privy Seal reviewing the international situation at Newcastle. "Such force cannot come in an armed world and can only be effective when the world was disarmed but we are far from that stage yet." Capt. Eden asserted any considerable outbreak of hostilities must be fatal not only to the vanquished but to the victors. He deprecated so much talk about the danger of war.

"War is not imminent." He claimed that the closing weeks of 1934 saw a definite and even startling improvement in the international outlook. This was mainly due to the Council's handling of the two dangerous problems, namely the Saar Plebiscite and the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute of which there was a fair prospect of satisfactory final conclusion.

Capt. Eden agreed with General Smuts as to his inability to visualise the League as a military machine. It would be a mistake to attempt to create such a machine.

Turning to the outlook for 1935. "We stand on the threshold of what I believe will prove to be the most challenging year in the post-war history but there is no call for fatalism and defeatism on that account. 1935 will show whether we can make the League effective. I am myself an optimist" concluded the speaker.—Reuter's Extra Special.

G. I. P. EMPLOYEE KILLED

Run Over By Electric Train While Crossing Track At Bhandup

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 5.

Hamiduddin Jamaluddin (25), a railway interlocking coolie, was knocked down and killed yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock by 312 up fast electric train at Bhandup Station, while he was crossing the rail track to begin his day's work.

It is stated that his skull was smashed.

At the inquest held on the body of Hamiduddin by Sub-Inspector of the Railway police, Victoria Terminus, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The dead body was handed over to his father, who is also a railway employee at Kurla.

LIFE PROBLEMS & PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Mitra's Address At Science Congress

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Presiding over the Psychology Section of the Indian Science Congress to-day Dr. Surhit Mitra dealt with the benefits derived from application of psychological and psycho-analytical principles to problems of life.

Mr. Mitra said that application of these principles in such spheres as relation between capital and labour and commercial propaganda would improve the condition of society.

Dr. N. R. Sen, President of Mathematics and Physics Section referred to the bond of continuity existing between medieval and modern Physics and pointed out the lines on which further development in Physics was to be made —United Press.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

Move To Present Corporation's Address

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD DN., Jan. 3.

At a meeting of the Corporation held last evening Mr. K. Krishnaswamy (Andhra) moved a resolution on behalf of the house recommending the presentation of an address to H. E. H. the Nizam, on the occasion of his silver Jubilee.

In moving the resolution the speaker strongly appealed to the House to be unanimous in passing the resolution; and thus exhibit their loyalty to the Throne.

Raja Bahadur Venkatram Reddy, made an appeal to postpone the discussion on the resolution till the Corporation Commissioner returned from leave, so that his opinion on the matter might also be considered. After a heated debate, the mover of the resolution withheld further discussion for the next meeting.

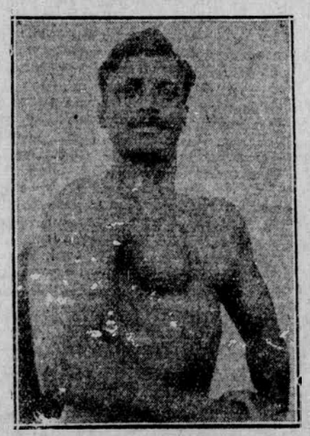
The Corporation passed several resolutions including the appointment of certain sub committees to carry on the civic administration of the city.

TONGAWALIAS ON STRIKE

INDORE, Jan. 5

The Indore Tongawalas have gone on strike. They have boycotted the railway precincts since 30th December as a protest, it is alleged, against the ill-treatment meted out to them by the Railway Police more particularly against the assault on two or three Tonga drivers by the Railway Police Constables.—United Press.

NEW BODIES FOR OLD



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At An Eskimo Banquet

Where Cooking Pots Are Washed Once A Year Only

With 25 years' experience in the north country to draw on, and a wealth of humour with which to decorate his anecdotes, Captain Peter Freuchen, Dan'sh explorer, instructed, entertained and amused a large audience in Montreal in mail week. His subject was "Esk'mos as I Know Them," and he seemed to know them pretty well, writes the "Montreal Gazette."

Avo'ding generalizations, Captain Freuchen occupied himself ch'efly with tales of individual Eskimos he had met—all, he implied, more or less typical of the peop'e as a who'e. Instead of attempting to describe Eskimo humour, he told a popular Esk'mo joke. It had no po'nt perceptible to those born below t'mber line. Eskimo etiquette was well summarised by his account of an igloo banquet.

That banquet! To begin with the host hailed h's guests with elaborate wails about how poor a house he had, now poor a hunter he was, and how miserable meat as possible into his mouth, and then c'amp down grimly while his neighbour hacked off the balance. This process was repeated unt'l each guest had his mouth crammed. When all had swallowed, a fresh chunk started its rounds.

WASHING ABHORRED

The food was not bad, said the speaker, but the drinking water was not very appea'ing. It consisted of snow, melted in a cooking pot. As it was "against the rules" to wash these pots oftener than once a year, the water looked like weak coffee and tasted like strong poison.

Captain Freuchen himself had never been ab'e to sit out an Esk'mo banquet; he would become hopelessly gorged while the others were just whetting their appetites. The on'y way to avoid offending your host, at this po'nt, was to fall asleep—on the spot. You just lie down on the floor and slumber.

Eskimos won't wake you up, because they believe that when a man sleeps his soul has left his body for the time being—a sudden recall might be fatal. Which led the speaker to the subject of Eskimo beliefs.

For them, there are three major items in men's being—body, soul and name. Babies are always named after dead relatives. The med'cine man can "see" flocks of disembodied names hovering about the igloo where a child is about to be born. After the birth, they start ca'ling the baby one name after another. If he cries, that isn't his name; as soon as he stops crying he acquires whatever name was pronounced as his wails ceased. Th's name then floats in through the igloo door and takes possession of the infant's being—to all intents and purposes he "becomes" the individual whose names he bears. This may even happen in the naming of anima's—the captain once tr'ed to buy an E'kimo's dog, but the owner refused: "I can't sell him' he's my grandfather."

SO TO SPEAK!
(Talburt in the Washington "Daily News.")

a feast he must offer them—courtesy demanded this ritual. Having assured them that the meal was in no way fit to eat, he brought forth food.

His wife—Eskimo women are scarcely considered as human—was waitress. Dipping into a pot, she extracted a chunk of meat from which she licked the gravy. This was to save the men trouble; otherwise the gravy might run down their wrists as they ate The first guest would put as much

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe sure guaranteed specific of the day. Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

JUST OUT JUST OUT

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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CAREERS, MOHENI ROAD, LAHORE.

WORSE THAN THE DISEASE

Toasted hawk, monkey's head, dried newts, and baked sparrow are some of the primitive "cures" still to be procured in some chemists' shops in Tokyo.

SON SUES CENTENARIAN

Jozsef Gal, a centenarian farmer, has been sued by his seventy-nine-year-old son, who says his father owes him £20 for wages.

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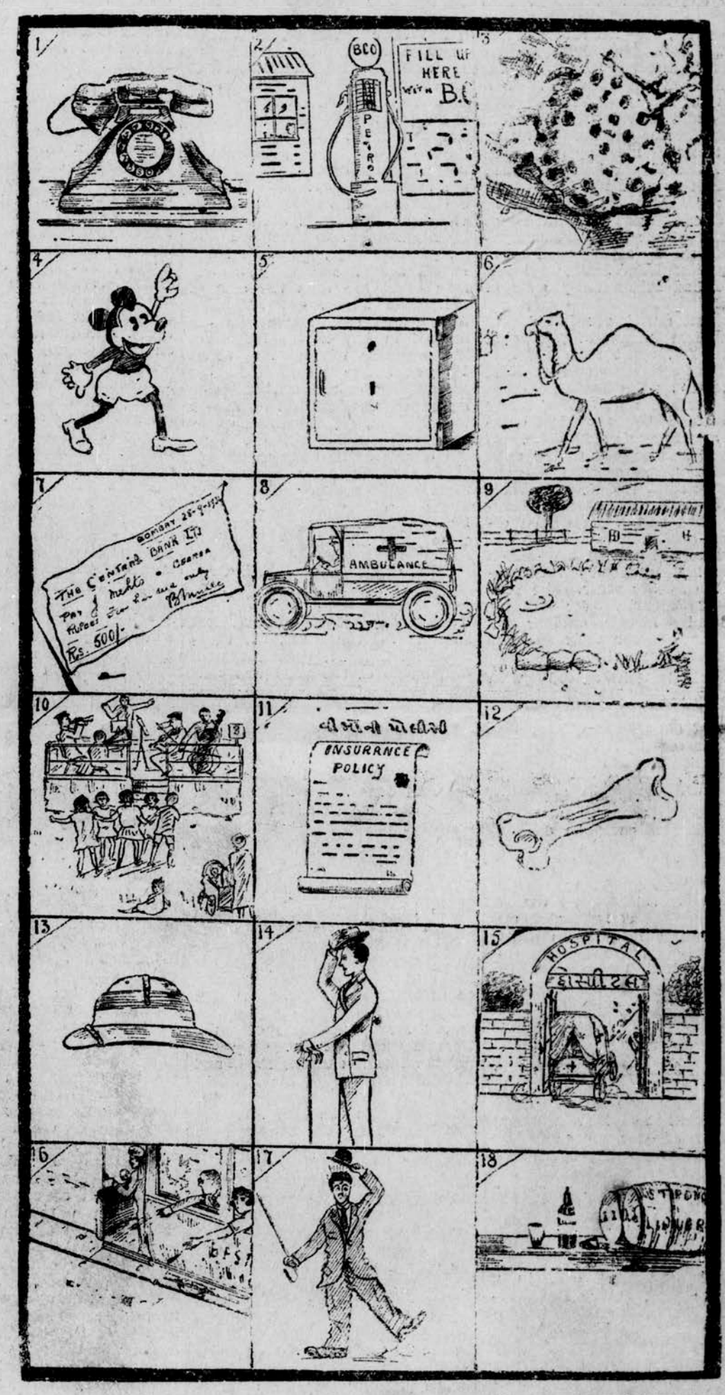
ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 13th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
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H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

America Lights The Torch Of Liberty

(BY PROSCOS).

The Pilgrim Fathers were lovers of liberty and they had left their native land to find justice, happiness and good government. They could never have forgotten the blood tie which bound them to the English soil, but Parliament and George III combined to snap the already strained and thin chain of comradeship which linked the old and decayed traditions of England to the fresh vigour and love of justice and liberty of the new Americans. The Americans would have listened to any reasonable appeal for understanding and mutual benefit, but the English based their commercial claims on the "mercantile theory of commerce" according to which "a nation's wealth was supposed to be measured by its stock of gold: so that each nation sought to buy nothing and sell much to rival nations, and used its colonies to sell manufactured products at a high rate, while it bought from them only raw materials at a low rate." Such arguments were bound to invite hostility in the colonies.

An imposition of duty on imported tea lighted the spark which was soon to redden the skies of all America. The English wanted the colonials to use tea exported by the East India Company which the Americans refused to do. The new settlers had begun to do a bit of political thinking with Patrick Henry and James Otis (1762), who declared that God had made all men naturally equal; that no government had a right to make slaves of its subjects; and that all ideas of earthly superiority were unnatural and hostile to man's true welfare. These democratic ideas were further strengthened by the philosophy of Locke and the principles of Justice preached by Montesqieu. But these early American lovers of liberty were mild and peaceful monarchial democrats, and the flames of revolution were only lighted when George III revived the insane dream of the Stuarts to their claim of divine origin, and decided to quarter British soldiers upon the colonies. The Tories, impatient of the Whig opposition, combined with the king.

TEA CHESTS IN BOSTON HARBOUR.

In 1773 a government steamer the 'Gaspee' ran aground off Providence, and she was immediately seized and burnt by the infuriated colonials. Soon after followed a decision to boycott British tea, and on 16th December, 1773 a crowd of Americans disguised as Indians, boarded three ships of English traders at Boston, and cast the tea overboard. This was a virtual declaration of war, and throughout 1774 both sides prepared for a prolonged battle. The blundering British Parliament, instead of seeking reconciliation, decided to close the Boston port and gathered soldiers for eventualities.

It was on a historic day in September, 1774, that the first Congress of representatives of twelve colonies; met at Philadelphia, and they proceeded to issue a "Declaration of Rights" on the lines of the famous charter which had faced Charles.

In 1775 the series of British blunders continued, and a wild quest was arranged for the arrest of two great American leaders-Hanlock and Samuel Adams. On April 8th signals were hoisted and measures taken to inform the countryside of the impending attempt at arrests and the approach of British troops. The firing of American cannons and the ringing of warning church bells accompanied the steps of the marching enemy soldiers. Early in the morning the British soldiers faced American rifles and they decided to decamp without effecting the arrests. The retreat to Boston was not easy. The British soldiers were dressed in the gay scarlet of royalty, and so they became easy targets for the American marksmen. The war had begun ominously with a crushing defeat for the Imperial arms.

The Americans resorted to guerrila warfare, for the English had trained, well equipped and disciplined soldiers. The colonials were not in a mood for a prolonged fight and they would have capitulated but for the stupidity of the aristocratic officers who preferred to waste their time in planning raids, blockades and petty annoyances to bold and easy conquest. The English exasperated the Americans by hiring Indian troops and German soldiers to fight their battles, and honour and prestige drove the defendants to furious resistance.

WASHINGTON AS C.-IN-C.

The Congress met again in 1775 and elected George Washington their Commander-in-Chief. The British arms now suffered defeats and the retreat to Saratoga completed Britain's defeat on the field of battle. The French and the Spanish now entered the lists as allies and protectors of the American cause. The new allies smarted under old wounds, and Britain had to pay for her past follies on the Continent. The King and Parliament had now to face heavy odds. The Whigs under Burke and Sheridan were in revolt

The student of history knows too well that single individuals, a single idea, or an unforeseen event may alter the destiny of nations. In the beginning of the war the colonials only wanted justice and fairplay. They only wanted irregularities to be removed and adjustments made, so that both countries may live and continue to strive for mutual welfare. But it is another unfortunate tragedy of the British that they are never able to realise the depth and meaning of the forces that are at work, and, therefore, they fail to make a timely gesture for peace and conciliation at the psychological moment. The declaration for the closing of the Boston harbour showed a colossal bankruptcy of British statesmanship which was only equalled by the foolish attempt to arrest the chosen leaders of the people and the unfortunate use of hired German and English soldiers to fight England's Imperial battles. The price which she had to pay for these errors was indeed out of proportion to what she would have surrendered in terms of prestige and economic concessions at the beginning of the fight.

A new turn was suddenly given to American history by the appearance on the political stage, of an Englishman, Thomas Paine (1737-1809), author of the famous "Rights of Man," which considerably influenced both the American and French Revolutions. In 1776 he published at Philadelphia a most well digested pamphlet, "Common Sense" with deep persuasive arguments accompanied by a strong emotional appeal, which raised the cries of "Independence" and "Separation" throughout the land.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Congress of 1776 took the final step to declare for complete separation. The great Declaration of Independence is a memorable document drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, a great lover of liberty and a valiant fighter in the cause of the abolition of slavery. The document, with its many defects, became the charter of American liberty, and among other things, laid down the basic principles of political government which, with improvements and modifications may be used by other nations in their struggle for political emancipation. The Declaration proclaimed:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

It further says:

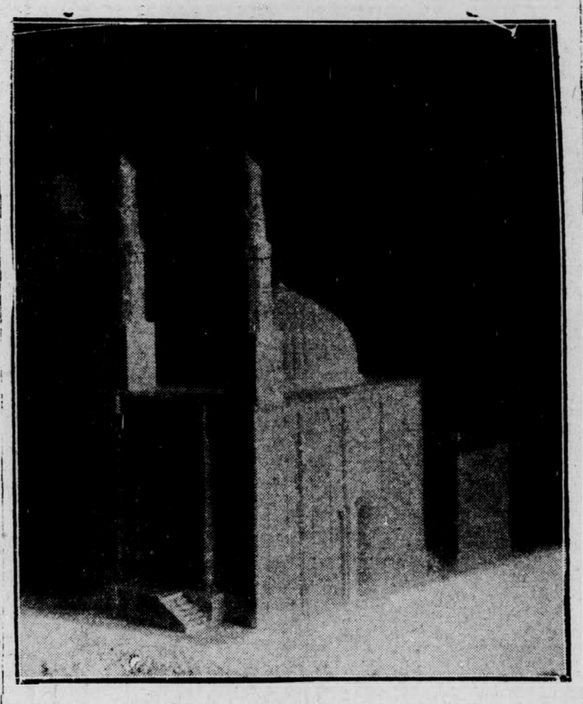
"We hold these truths to be self evident, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS—that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, THAT WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, and to institute new government laying its foundation on such principles, and organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Thus humanity took a new leap, a leap to Justice and to Liberty, and the message was left to stir the depths of human heats in all the world. These flaming words have inspired many nations and will inspire many more.

TRIUMPH OF LIBERTY.

In 1782, not in honest willingness, but in compulsion from defeat, the British Parliament had to recognise the sovereign Independence of the United States of America. Thus on 19th April, 1783, the First Great War of the British Empire came to an official and peaceful end with triumph for Truth and Liberty, and an inglorious and ignominous defeat for the British Parliament and the English arms. If only this

(Continued on page 14.)



Model of Kobe Muslim Mosque of which the foundation-stone was laid on 30th November, 1934.

FIRST MOSQUE IN JAPAN

Foundation-Stone Laid In Kobe

(From A Correspondent.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Muslim mosque at Kobe (Japan) was performed on 30th November 1934 by Mr. M. A. K. Bochia, president of the mosque committee before a large gathering of the community. This is perhaps the first mosque to be built on Japanese soil.

Dwelling on the significance of the occasion, Mr. Bochia said:—

I must say here that though we call this meeting the foudation ceremony of the Mosque, it is not the foundation of the Mosque only, in fact we are laying the foundation of Islam in Japan. You are well aware that Islam is spread over every corner of the world and it was only Japan that was rather unaware of this great religion. To-day we see that the bright sun of Islam is going to shine over this land and to-day, is its first day. We hope that in future Islam will be known in every part of Japan. We all pray from the Almighty that the land of Japan which was so far unaware of Islamic truths and beauties will soon be aware of all those which will greatly add to the cause of Islam and Islam will spread daily by leaps and bounds."

Among the contributors to the funds of the mosque are: Mr. Feeroz Din, and Messrs. Ahmed Abdulkarim Bros. yen. 12 000, Messrs. Ahmed Ebrahim Bros., yen. 4000.00 Messrs. Vally Noormohamed yen. 2000.00 and Mr. H. A. Rahman and Mr. Mohamed Jan yen. 2000.00 and Messrs. Ahmed Haji Eshak & Co. of Bombay yen. 2500 00 and Turki Tatar Muslim Society contributing a large sum, and besides many other persons contributing upto yen. 1000.00 and below. That a person who is without any monetary help is unable to do anything, though his cause may be very great, unless his cause is taken up by the wealthy persons. I therefore pray heartily to Almighty for their welfare in this and next world.

In the propagation of Islam in Japan Haji Ahmed Mulla Davoud Madani of Rangoon and Mr. Kassimally Jeerajbhoy of Bombay are rendering much help and upto now two Japanese gentlemen Messrs. Ahmed Ariga and Ali Uemura have embraced Islam.

Forewarned is Forearmed

YOUR FULL LIFE-READING Let Prof. JOUHARI

THE WORLD-KNOWN HYPNOTIST AND ASTROLOGER REVEAL YOUR FATE!

His Ambition is to help as many people, as he can

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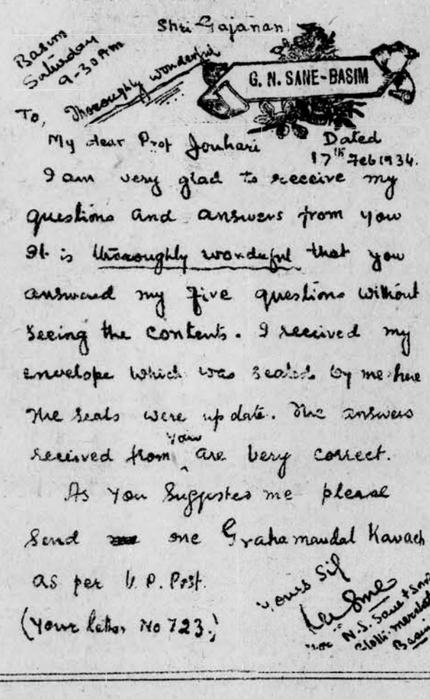
Modern scientists have definitely established the theory that our lives are affected by the vibrations of the planets. Knowing how the planets move and merge their vibrations, PROF. JOUHARI can tell by Astrological calculations, when and how to act to the best advantage and avoid the pitfalls, in your FULL LIFE READING. All the important subjects such as Health, Life, Temperament, Finance, Business, Social affairs, Friends Enemies Travel Future prospects, Birth-stone, Astral colour, Lucky DAY and Lucky Number, etc., will be treated completely in Your Full Life Reading.

KNOW THY FUTURE

Let me save you from falling into the ditches of dispairs and guide you on the right path. You are anxious to know about your future. Isn't it? Then why are you standing still while your life rushes by? Do not wait for a second even, because delay is dangerous.

Correct and simple answers with my Advice if necessary, to any five questions concerning your own future, in a sealed cover in Rs. 1-4 only. Postage As. Six extra in India.


Shri Gajanan
Babu Saturday 9-30 Am
To, Thoroughly wonderful
G. N. SANE-BASIM
My dear Prof Jouhari
Dated 17th Feb 1934.
I am very glad to receive my questions and answers from you
It is thoroughly wonderful that you answered my five questions without seeing the contents. I received my envelope which was sealed by me. The seals were up date. The answers received from you are very correct.
As You Suggested me please Send me Grahamandal Kavach as per V. P. Post.
(Your Letter No 723.)
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A FEW EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF APPRECIATIONS:—

Khushi Ram, Esq., AJMER.
"The answers you gave of my questions are quite correct."

R. N. KULKARNI, Esq., DIGRAS (BERAR).
"You have grasped my questions correctly without seeing them. Astonished to receive my sealed envelope intact."

Gopalram Gahmari, Esq., BENARES CITY.
"You have replied my five questions to my satisfaction without opening the sealed cover."

C. F. Fuller, Esq., Pandu Steamer Ghat, Distt. KAMRUP
"Just marvellous."

Shiv Ramaiah, Esq., COCANADA.
"Your answers are quite satisfactory."

Mrs. G. Baker, Jacob Circle, BOMBAY.
"Am satisfied for all the five questions. Simply surprised to see the sealed envelope come back to me as I had posted.

N. A. Kulkarni, Esq., SHOLAPUR.
"You seem to be really a wonderful man with super-human abilities. You knowing the exact questions word by word from within the sealed cover that was returned to me as it was is simply marvellous and beyond imagination."

Prof. JOUHARI Dept. "A" (230) DEOLALI CAMP (INDIA)

A PAGE ABOUT BOOKS & THEIR WRITERS

STATE CONTROL OF TRADE

Organisation Of Supply In Soviet Russia

"SUPPLY AND TRADE IN THE U. S. S. R." by W. Model (Gollancz).

This is the first of that Series of handbooks, describing the day-to-day life in Soviet Russia to-day, in which every statement being documented and authoritative, the picture one gets may be depended upon absolutely for its accuracy and realism. These handbooks will serve to explain Modern Russia—and the ideals of its people—much better than any amount of frenzied propaganda. The writer in each case is a well-informed student of his subject. In this case he is the Editor of "Supply, Co-Operation, Trade",—the organ of the Peoples' Commissariat of Supply in the U. S. S. R.—who knows the subject he deals with inside out, and who is accordingly able to light up the salient features, and even the shortcomings better than an absolute stranger to the department in question might.

The present handbook lays out, in its ten odd chapters, the main points of the supply of commodities in Soviet Russia, and their distribution for consumption by the people. The first chapter begins with a summary, drawn up by a writer in the New York "Nation", of the achievements of the First Five Years' Plan, in respect of the growth of Incomes and Consumption by the workers and peasants in Russia. The mere figures are so eloquent, that they need no elaborate dressing up. The number of workers has doubled, and yet the workers' purchasing power-both collectively and individually—increased in a like proportion. If we include in the calculation of the workers' income, not merely the money-wages, but also the varied and substantial free services of concessional charges—in house-room, travel, education or amusement, in food and drink, in other privileges and powers or opportunities, too indefinite to be reduced to a money denomination—the worker in Russia gets at least 150 per cent. more to-day than in the pre-Plan years. Naturally, this increased income has demanded outlets for spending, and the increased production, both of light and heavy industries in Soviet Russia, is one explanation of the fate of the surplus produced at a geometric increase every year. There is such a vast field for improvement in the conditions of civilised human life the Soviet ideal requires for every human being, that, in spite of this increased production, the Soviet state often finds itself in a shortage.

ORGANISATION OF SUPPLY.

The most interesting chapters in the work are those dealing with the organisation of supply, the description of wholesale and retail Trade, the explanation of the role of the Co-Operative Associations and the functioning of collective feeding establishments and bakeries, or kitchen factories. Trade in Soviet Russia differs radically from that in other countries, since the merchant and the middleman are abolished. Not only all goods produced within the country are State owned: but all impors from abroad are likewise owned by the State or the Co-Operatives functioning under the State. The internal Trade, likewise, is under State control entirely, and that trade is conducted, not for profit for the trader, but in order most effectively to supply the demands of the populace. In Russia it is not an anarchic, un-co-ordinated pursuit of parasitical middlemen, but in strict and regular co-ordination with the entire system of production, the work in the factories, farms and mills. Though Trade is entirely under Government control "The Soviet Government limits itself to fixing the principles governing the organisation of supply, approving the distribution of goods by districts and groups of consumers, allocating the percentage of goods to be given to different trade organisations, and the qualities which they must procure over and above that supplied by State industry. The direct organisation of supply, the allotment of the goods, their selection, the organisation of retail trade,—all constitute functions of the trading organisations themselves, which are performed in accordance with the specific conditions of each factory, city and village."

The Soviet Planners have realised the enormous waste involved in private trading, and endeavoured in their planned economy to eliminate it. Whereas in 1928, the cost of the trader to the community was 24 per cent. out of every rouble spent by the worker, in 1932, it was 9 per cent. In Germany, Prof. Hirsch has estimated the cost of trade—the weight of the middleman's commissions—at 20.3 per cent. in 1925, 23.6 per cent. in 1930, and 30 per cent. in 1932. In America, Stewart Chase computes that 2 million more persons are kept employed in this parasitical work than are needed. Greenbaum's calculations (p. 37) are even more illuminating as to the incidental and inevitable waste in energy and material, time and manpower, in capitalist commerce. And yet trade takes an ever increasing proportion of manpower in its operations, as shown by the figures given on p. 38.

Russia has concentrated and nationalised wholesale trade, with a view to minimise transfers and handling of materials; and decentralised retail trade, under general priciples laid down by the Central Authority. Beginning in 1928 with 155,700 units for distribution in town and village, the Soviet had, at the end of the first Five Years' Plan, 312,400 such units. There are in addition a large number of house-shops in workers apartments, and a growing system of house-delivery, with a view to avoid any needless waste of time and energy in the selection, purchase, and delivedy of goods. Supipy of materials to be distributed among the people is organised on two main principles: (1) the distribution of available resources to the best advantage from the point of view of the National Economy as a whole and (2) the stimulation of a higher productivity of labour, and a more efficient fulfillment of the main plan by the several factories, etc. Stimulation is afforded, among other things, by differential wage-rates seemingly at variance with the basis of Communism. But in so far as every chance of exploitation of one individual by another has been abolished, this differentiation in wages received causes no great inconsistency with the Russian ideal in the distribution of wealth. The writer might well say, therefore, that "Wages in the U.S.S.R are based upon the principle of 'remuneration according to labour rendered'" (p. 79).

COMMUNAL FEEDING.

The chapters dealing with the functioning of the Co-operatives are interesting, but impossible to dwell upon in such a review. That on the other hand, in regard to communal feeling—socialisation of the Kitchen, with a view to the liberaton of the Woman—is much more instructive, especially among a people still misconcelving the place of the Home in social economy, and the role of Woman in human life. Elaborate calculations have shown that while bread-baking in a private home takes about 60 hours per annum per mouth to feed a mechanised bakery takes about 3 hours for the same task; while cooking dinners costs 365 hours per annum per head, in an average family, the kitchen Factory supplies the same at an outlay of 53 hours. The organisation of communal feeding is calculated to have released between 3 and 4 million women from the domestic drudgery of cooking, feeding and general supervision of the home, for more directly productive or social work. Communal feeding undertakings in Russia have grown from about 1500 to 14.000 in the last 4 years; kitchen-factories from 3 to over 100; the number of meals served in communal kitchens from 750 000 in 1928 to 14·8 million in 1932, and the output or dishes went up from 2.2 million to 29 million daily,. Nearly 75 per cent of the workers in the most important industries are now fed in this manner, so that one can easily imagine what an immense saving in time and energy must have taken place by this means. The authorities, however, do not regard the task as having been yet attained. They desire (1) that food should be brought as near the worker at his work as possible, and that (2) the best available food must be served at the lowest prices (p. 142).

The summary of the Second Five Years' Plan, given on p. 157, indicates the main directions in which further progress will be made in the production of goods as well as in their distribution. The result is:—

"The U.S.S.R. is becoming the richest land in the world. The U.S.S.R. is the only country in which the situation of the workers and peasants is improving from day to day, in which there is no unemployment. Where proverty in the village has been abolished, where the slogan of a well-to-do life has become the slogan of tens of millions of collective farmers and individual peasants".

K. T. S.

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Syt. Vithal Ramji Shinde, (President of the Philosophy Section)

Prof. Madhav T. Patwardhan, (President of Poetry Section).

Syt. Shankarrao Kirloskar, (Editor of "Kirloskar," "Stri" and "Manohar" Magazines).

(Specially sketched for the "Bombay Chronicle" by Syt. M. M. Mistrist, Arist, Baroda.)

LOST BATTLE

LOST BATTLE by Stephen Graham (Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., London. Price Sh. 7/6 net).

The author of the "Lost Battle" describing the genius of a literary hack—"a greatness which could not find expression in life, a heart pregnant with celestial fire but shut behind a non-conducting tissue", its reaction on his wife and children and the other woman, both sacrificed at the altar of his genius, fighting through life till the end a battle that could only be lost—has developed this original theme in an original way.

Both the women love him and both are ready to go to any length to overlook his faults and being vanquished, vanquish him. He wought havoc in their lives and himself a failure, dies, his ambition unfulfilled, after all his fights. He fights it—the life's battle—at Edinburgh, where he marries for an inspiration for his projected epic; he fights it at Fairlop, his home in Essex, where live his wife and children, whom he deserts for the other woman. For her he builds a house at Buckinghamshire, which he must call "Morebattle Hall" and he fights it again in his old age and "three times slays the slain."

The story is of a remarkable man with a simple and loving wife and loving and trusting other woman; of two homes and two families unbridgeably separated.

A. S. E.

BOOK NOTES

"Storm in Shanghai" is a translation by Mr. Alastair Macdonald of M. Andre Malraux's novel (Methuen) which won the Goncourt Prize in 1933. It is a Frenchman's version of that story of the Chinese revolution of 1927, which Sheng-Cheng has already told in "A Son of China."

* * * *

Signor Giovanni Papini is one of Italy's most distinguished living writers. He is already known to English readers by his "Life of Christ," and now his "Dante Vivo," which was awarded the "Premio Mussolini" for 1933 and has since been translated into several languages, appears in an English version by Eleanor Hammond Broadus and Anna Benedetti.

* * * *

The Swedenborg Society has issued some of Swedenborg's best-known works in a popular edition. The first four volumes are 'Heaven and Hell," Swedenborg's picture of life in a future world, "Divine Providence," "Divine Love and Wisdom" and "Heavenly Arcana."

CAPTAIN SWING

Captain Swing: by Wray Hunt. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd.

"Captain Swing" is really an interesting and instructive novel. It is the life-story of a young idealist, from the squirearchy in the days of George IV. He is touched by the horrible conditions of the agricultural labourers, and joins the revolt against their cruel masters. The story of his faith in the cause of the labourers, and the inevitable disillusionment in some of the men who burned and destroyed the machines is very sympathetically described. It is not a subtle, psychological novel, but a plain story of a good soul, cursed by his "gentle" birth and thus born to play an unfortunate and a tragic role in a good cause. Many a young bourgeois divided between two faiths, may find some solace in this too, too human tragedy.

R. V.

DIETETICS

PRACTICAL DIETETICS: How to know a faulty diet and how to rectify it? By Prof. D. D. Kanga, of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

This is a reprint from the Gujerat College Magazine for October, 1934. The author says: "An attempt is made in the article to show in a practical way how each individual, family, superintendent of boys' and girls' hostels can find out whether the diet that is being taken is properly balanced or not; and if it is found that the diet is ill-balanced, how can it be set right so that it becomes a well-balanced diet?"

The attempt is, indeed, laudable. But one must say that the tables and the other statistical data that the author gives will not be understood by an average individual; for the nomenclature of the dietetics given in the book is so technical that unless the individual makes a strenuous attempt at understanding it he will fail to make out the author's point of view. If the author had given a few standard menus, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian; he would really have done a service to the public.

P. V.

THE ARYAN PATH

This monthly journal, published by Theosophy Company, Bombay, has entered upon its sixth year with the January issue. Its conductors have endeavoured, with conspicuous success, to maintain a high level of scholarship "ass well as practical idealism in the contributions appearing in its pages. Writers of international repute have been attracted to the journal as the same is conducted in no narrow sectarian spirit and allows the widest latitude for the expression of individual views.

In the current issue Prof. Radhakumud Mookerjee, reviewing the career of Asoka, the illustrious Mauryan emperor, shows how astonishingly in advance of his times he was in matters of religious and social concern and with what success he solved some of the problems which are again taxing the minds of administrators and public men of to-day. Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan, surveying the changes which have occurred in our concept of matter, points out, in another article, how the old scientific philosophy which made mind derivative from matter is in process of being replaced by a philosophy that makes matter derivative from mind. The evolution of Western philosophy into a mysticism akin in some respects to Eastern mysticism, is dealt with by Mr. Richard Rothschild. The perennial question of freedom of the will is examined from independent standpoints by Mr. H. S. Redgrove and Prof. M. Hiriyanna and both reach the same conclusion that "man is free, because with the aid of his past experience and present endeavour he creates his own future." The interpretation of dreams by the ancient Greek, Islamic and Chinese writers is the subject of an interesting study by Mr. R. L. Megroz. That after half a century of sleep Japanese Buddhism is now experiencing a revival is the information conveyed by Prof. Kanesada Hanazono of the Waseda University, in another contribution in the journal. The book-reviews will, as usual, be found very interesting.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Lord Riddell's Recipe

Here is one of Lord Riddell's recipes for success given in his "Diary" recently published:—

"Of two professional men, one has the power of concentration in a more marked degree than the other. One succeeds and the other fails. The failure does not perceive that he is missing his mark owing to deficient concentration. The successful man wears the other down because day in and day out he does his work just a shade better than the other. No great success can be achieved without concentration of two kinds—first, concentration on the main project, and, second, concentration on its details. All the great people of the world, in politics, commerce, or professional work, make everything subordinate to the main purposes of their lives, and when they are at work display extraordinary powers of concentration.

The success of some men bewilders those around them because they never seem to work, or to work for any length of time. Their secret is their power to concentrate, and thus to obtain the maximum of result with the minimum of apparent effort. 'Concentration,' says Emerson, 'is the secret of success in politics, in war in trade, in short in all the management of human affairs.'

Concentration is a habit of mind. Men are not born equal in their power of concentration any more than in their power of playing billiards. But up to a point every one can improve his powers in every didection. This is an age of specialists. Remember that concentration is necessary not only to do things, but to select what to do. In these days no one can achieve great distinction unless he concentrates on some one thing. . . .

It must be remembered that concentration is an exhausting mental and physical business for those who are unaccustomed to it. Therefore, to begin with, the strain should not be too prolonged. Attention should be relaxed for a suitable period. In other words the habit should be gradually formed. Brisk, vigorous concentration for a quarter of an hour on the first day may be gradually expanded into two hours or more at the end of a month. The essence of concentration is that the full powers of the mind should be centred on the task in hand. A tired mind and body cannot accomplish this to the best advantage, and in the case of children and young persons harm may result from too prolonged efforts."

MADRAS STATES DIRECTORY

MADRAS STATES DIRECTORY—1934 edition, published by the Pearl Press, Cochin, price Rs. 3.

The latest edition of this annual publication which is running into its eighth year shows many improvements over its predecessors. The book provides statistical, historical and commercial information regarding the Madras States. The present edition covers about 800 pages of reading matter and many additions and improvements seem to have been effected. With the development of the Cochin the information contained in this volume should prove of special attraction to visitors and commercial tourists. The Who's Who section which covers Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottai adds to the usefulness of the book.

MARRIAGE HYGIENE

MARRIAGE HYGIENE, Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1934. Edited by Capt. A. P. Pillay.

This first issue of what promises to be a very interesting quarterly is full of articles by well-known writers on sex. "Marriage Hygiene" is merely a camouflage for "Sex Hygiene," perhaps only a precaution against those inclined to call sex obscene. Most of the important articles are reprints from other publications with the permission of the authors. The original article by Marie Stopes contains some elementary truths about birth-control, together with some statements which would certainly not be accepted by medical authorities and other modern thinkers For instance, her first "Law" is stated as: "That the normal coitus of young married people in normal health is beneficial" The word "married" is entirely unnecessary and introduced probably for the same purpose as "marriage" in the title of the magazine. Dr. Rele's wonderful mixture of religion, astrology and medicine provides a touch of unconscious humour.

R. D. KARVE.

BIRTH CONTROL

PRACTICAL BOOK ON BIRTH CONTROL, by Dr. K. V. Mathew, Asstt Surgeon, Travancore State Medical Servic. Published by Mrs. Anie Mathews, Travancore, India. Pp. 254, price Rs. 2|4. (Third Edition).

In the first edition of this book, the name of the author was not given and he was only mentioned on the title-page as "an eminent doctor". The price has been reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2|4, which is certainly an improvement. The book has been improved in many other ways, including some of the diagrams. The author gives practically all the methods known and there is room for difference of opinion regarding the suitability of some of them. The author apparently considers himself an advanced writer, but he has evidently not been able to get rid of his religious prejudices altogether and one finds him welcoming Lord Dawson's new "Contraceptive Bill" which has been condemned by all advanced writers to the extent of dubbing it "Lord Dawson's Folly". Even Marie Stopes, who is fairly conventional herself, has joined the chorus of disapproval and still Dr. Mathew thinks it his duty to applaud it. I must say again that what India needs in the way of birth-control propaganda is much cheaper books than this in all the principal vernaculars of the land. There are any number of well-written books for people who can read English.

R. D. KARVE.

WONDERS OF WIRELESS

RADIO ROUND THE WORLD: By A. W. Haslett, Cambridge University Press, 1934, price 5s. net.

The science of wireless through radio has appealed, more than any other science, to popular mind during the last few years. This fascination may not be the result of love for the subject as such, but the outcome of appeal to sentiment. The flood of music at the mere turn of a knob has stirred the imagination of man in the street. Here a trained scientist and non-scientific amateur in quest of better reception have found enough scope for their experimental skill. Some of the latest achievements in short-wave communication over long distances are largely the work of the wireless amateurs

In the present publication of the Cambridge University Press, Mr Haslett explains these problems for non-technical readers in a simple language. Wireless has been a popular subject with many writers but the attempt of Mr. Haslett is on lines somewhat different from others. After explaining by familiar analogies, the fundamental principles on which wireless communication is based, he deals with more modern aspects of radio science, such as the "wireless echoes", the constitution of the principal ionised layers of the upper atmosphere and how they act as mirrors to short wireless waves. In short, the first half of the book is a complete study of wireless waves, their path round the world, the causes of their intensification and fading and the phenomenon of "atmospherics".

In the latter half, the author treats the practical world-wide application of wireless waves in television, medicine, weather forecasting, war and safety at sea. The line of future development in the sphere of ultra-short and micro-waves is fully indicated, and in this respect the book deserves to be read by every wireless enthusiast. A few photographs of ripples and waves would have added to the illustrative side of the book. Its freedom, however, from technicalities of the subject assures it a place on shelf of any library.

N. R. T.

THE MAYO-MEDALIST 1934.

Sjt. Y. K. Shukla has been awarded the Mayo Medal of the Sir J. J. School of Art also the Navalkar Prize of the Institute. Sjt. Shukla started his career as a student with scholarship from Sir Chinubhai of Ahmedabad.

NEW ART METHOD TRIED AT COLGATE

Critical Judgment, Grasp And Enjoyment

Declaring that the average undergraduate has brought no artistic perception with him to college, John F. Fichten 3d, instructor in Fine Arts at Colgate University, is attempting to do three things that will enable the student to understand and appreciate art.

He is seeking to give him a more inclusive grasp of the extent of the field of art; to develop his critical judgment and afford a basis for sound individual discrimination and to bring out a sense of the real enjoyment to be derived from art.

"The survey course in fine arts has been completely revised this year to be in line with the progressive spirit of the Colgate plan," Mr. Fichten explains. "Instead of dealing historically with the various periods, styles and schools of artists and of art forms in painting, in sculpture, in architecture and in literature, the course as now adopted covers a broader field, and considers this field from a different angle."

Under this new method, first conceived at Colgate, there is a correlated study of the various media of art on the basis of a thorough consideration of the fundamental principles which underlie and permeate all forms of artistic expression, varying in treatment with the special character of each medium.

This approach leaves the historical study of art to advanced courses in specialised fields and periods. The curriculum at Colgate offers many of these advanced courses; in painting, sculpture, architecture, music and literature, as well as laboratory courses in drawing and painting.

The new attack on the problem of acquainting college students with art is necessary because of general neglect of the subject in secondary schools, Mr. Fichten believes.

Consequently, he says, this survey course does not attempt to plunge the student into the midst of an unfamiliar field. It attempts, rather, through knowledge of the distinctive qualities and characteristics of the various media, through illustrated discussions directed by the instructor and through the study of artistic expression, to do the three effective things that are necessary if the student is to approach the study of art with the correct understanding of the subject.

INFRA-RED RAYS AID IN EXPOSING FAKE ART

Dr. Maximilian Toch, chemist and Professor of the Chemistry of Artistic Painting at the National Academy of Lesign, has announced his discovery of a new method of identifying the paintings of old masters by means of infra-red photography, which has enabled him to photograph under the glaze of the pictures.

"There is every reason to believe that this method will finally establish without contradiction school pictures and copies of celebrated paintings not done by the original master," Dr. Toch explained.

Although infra-red or "black light" has "nothingwhatever to do with the X-ray," Dr. Toch explained, "it has already been established that infra-red penetrates under the surface of an object, and in this regard it has a slight analogy to X-ray. Infra red is not a visible light by any means, but infra-red is heat.

"If an electric iron such as is

(Continued in Col. 7.)

E. B. Havell—Worker And Crusader — New Era In Art—Persistent Campaign —Against Vested Interest — The Tragedy Of Life — He Planned —But Followers

Art Notes ....And Events

Exploited—Modern Indian Art In London—Tutored Jargon —Free Critics— The Attitudes Of Yesterday — Art In Language Of Art — Manipuri Dancers.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Ernest B. Havell, idealist, worker and crusader is dead. This is offered as a tribute to the memory of a great worker and a greater crusader. Neither his work nor his place in the movement for the nation-wide reconstruction in art can be adequately measured without a clear grasp of the conditions and the time he served so devoted, so helpfully.

A retrospective examination of his art theories, concepts and creeds would, naturally, unfold many vulnerable points. But that handicap, natural to one placed in the circumstances under which he found himself, cannot possibly tone down the merit of the great work he achieved He broke effectively the general intellectual apathy towards India's artistic heritage. He could do so as he had the spirit of the crusader. It is impossible to avoid the impression, his published correspondence and voluminous books create.

THE OBSTACLE RACE

He was not just teased or annoyed by ignorant prejudice or by the irresponsive, soulless, routine of departmentalism. His life, it is important to recall, was converted into an obstacle race by the bureaucracy of his times accustomed to regard vital questions of Indian art, education and culture as subjects subordinate to the superiority cults and creeds imported from abroad. The strain of that crusade against vested interests, in India as well as abroad, could be discerned in practically everything he wrote for the "renaissance."

RESISTANCE TO UPLIFT CAMPAIGN

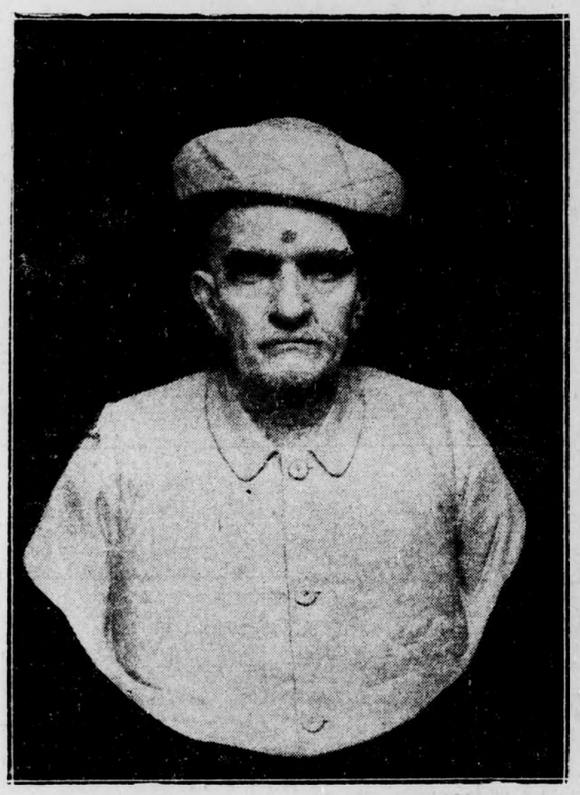
The wide, intense and persistent resistance he thus evoked is an index to the nature of the campaign he conducted. That campaign is, not by any chance, over, despite the fact that the life work of Ernest B. Havell has brought recognition of Indian art as an intellectual fashion, a subject for sentimental lip-homage, for profiteering excursions of antique dealers, professional and amateur. His campaign had its basis and strength in first-hand experience, in knowledge. His survey of Indian arts and industries for the Madras Government as far back as 1892, his books on "Indian Art Industry and Education" and on "The Basis for Artistic and Industrial Revival" indicate how his constructive work was rooted in realities.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIFE

The tragedy has been noticed. His followers and admirers failed to build up what he planned. A great number of them succeeded only in exploiting the romantic slogans that subsequently developed in the movement increasingly divorced from realities. Ernest B. Havell left these shores nearly two decades ago. The backsliding which, inevitably, occurred in his absence was an intellectual phenomenon he could not help. His analysis of the general conditions of Indian art as they obtained in his day has been practically unimpeachable.

A NEW ERA IN ART

His reconstructive efforts, fashionably recognised as the "renaissance" of Indian art, definitely initiated with a return to "miniature" painting has been certainly strong enough to mark a new era. And, it is no exaggeration to state that without Havell Bengal would have remained without the "revival" in painting he assisted and broadcasted. His art and art-crafts survey, his analysis of the general conditions of art in India and finally his great impetus to the "revival" of Indian painting in Bengal are an enduring tribute to his memory. The tribute has been, in more sense than one and in the best sense, hard-earned.



Sheth Mangaldas Hargovindas Shroff's statue, executed for Babulnath—by Sjt. B. V. Talim, the celebrated artist. Mr. Talim has brought out more than likeness. He has depicted character of the subject not easy to depict.

GLIB MONOTONY

When one contrasts the work of Havell with the glib monotony of unmeaning phrases with which most of the journalists in London have sought to describe their reaction to the exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, one cannot avoid the feeling that Havell has left his language, not the burden of his constructive work, to the "friends" who now repeat the pleasing jargon.

"SOME KIND", "SOME WAY"

The "Manchester Guardian", in a contribution from "D. C. F.", one need not speculate about the personality, describes awakening interest in Indian art" as a procedure where both "Indian enthusiasts and English officials" succeeded in creating "some kind of renaissance" of "indigenous" Indian art. And the exhibition enables the writer to gauge in "some way" what this renaissance has achieved. Indian art is, the writer confesses, "best judged by Indians". One would think the writer would end there his conclusions logically. But he actually utters the name of "Yajnavalki" who, he informs the benighted world, is "an Upnishad writer.' 'He achieves also a sermon at the end for Indian artists. He has not seen the exhibition because all this has nothing to do with it and he has said nothing about the actual exhibits.

"MASTERPIECES" MISUNDERSTANDING "SURVIVAL".

The "Times" critique, if it could be so called, does mention the exhibits and makes shrewd conjecture about "trick of misty gradations which seems to have crept in from Japan". But like the writer in the "Manchester Guardian" he leaves the question of Indian symbolism, philosophy and religion to be touched by those versed in the subjects. "To prevent misunderstanding, the exhibition does not, the critique enlightens, "contain many works that can be called masterpieces.' Why seek "masterpieces?"—and why misunderstanding? The exhibition is, according to the "Times", supposed to prove that 'the native talent familiar to us in works of the past survives."

"THE ORIENTAL" METHOD

The "Daily Mail" refers to "the Oriental method of painting" which it sought and perhaps found in the exhibition. It would appear that Mr. R. R. Tatlock of the "Daily Telegraph" is the solitary exception. His views and judgment may not be infallible. But he had the courage because he has knowledge to express them He did not shirk them on the plea, the unintelligent and illogical plea, that Indian painting could only be and should be judged in terms of "religion", "philosophy, and symbolism", not of painting. He did not parade "Yajnavalki—an Upnishad writer". But he did give reasons and specific standards of comparisons and contrast in the language of painting.

LANGUAGE OF ART

Here is the language of the informed and independent art critic:—"Indian painting tends to be 'flat'. It tends to depend on pattern rather than plastic design. Indian painting is much closer to Sienese than to Florentine painting: much closer to Whistler than to Reynolds or Crome". Mr. Tatlock visits again the exhibition to "punctuate" as he says, his first impressions of the exhibition. His second visit leads him to the conclusion that the "true form of expression" seems to him to be between the tendency to "hark back to the remote past" and to "emulate British Academical art".

PLASTIC FORMS

Mr. Michael Sevier, art critic of the "Daily Mail" is more positively helpful than "A Special Correspondent" of the paper who searched "the Oriental method of painting". He expresses the belief that "it is only in a few isolated cases that Western education has influenced the native artists beyond widening their scope of vision and giving them a firmer grasp of plastic forms." The art critic of the "Morning Post," is also not entirely free from the bogey "spiritual" and the "symbolic" concepts superimposed on Indian painting.

UNTUTORED AND FREE.

But he is candid and, therefore, helpful as art critic when he expresses his untutored and free reactions to the exhibition. He says:—

"Hindu art is almost wholly conventional in form and expression, and beautiful in spirit, but it naturally became wearisome to Western eyes by repetition, sentimentality, distortion of form and monotonous colour. There are examples of this decadence in the Burlington Galleries, yet, at best, they have the charm of withering rose leaves."

SENSE OF CHARACTER

This is his conclusion about art in Western India.

"In the best of them, there is a wider range of design and movement, facilitated by Western technique, and the artists' innate sense of character and colour also has been developed by contact with Western art."

TIMID REALISM

He contrasts this with art in Eastern India thus:—

"Poetry, vigorous romance, and somewhat timid Western realism characterise Bengalee art." It is, however, not only the journalists who could not escape the tutored jargon about symbolic, philosophic and religious art. The speeches of Lord Zetland and of Sir William Llewlyn were equally encumbered with the chronic obsessions.

THE TUTORED FRATERNITY IN LONDON.

Nothing could be clearer than the fact that there are few, very few, in London who could shake off their dependence and tutelage to the petty coteries in London who cultivate Indian art as a vested interest and deflect it towards the turgid, stagnant streams of anthropology, archaeology and sentimental philosophy. One would have thought that the exhibition of Modern Indian Art was to be seen and judged by modern eyes. But the past has been too much and too long with those "Oriental" coteries in London that have taken upon themselves the prescriptive right to say the final word not only about the past in Indian art and culture but their present and future as well. As long as artists, art students and exponents, in India and abroad, continue to remain under their tutelage so long will Indian art remain as the "Times" kindly suggests a mere "survival" from the past

FAIR COURTESY.

But the younger generation of self-respecting artists, art students and exponents in India disown that tutelage and appreciate the services of independent, untutored and unbiased critics like those of the "Daily Telegraph". "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post" who have offered them the courtesy and the fairness of speaking and discussing their paintings, sculpture and architecture, in terms of painting, sculpture and architecture. Their views may be, from our angle of vision, right or may be wrong. But that does not affect the intrinsic value of their services to art and to artists—even if these happen to be in India.

THE FARCE MUST STOP.

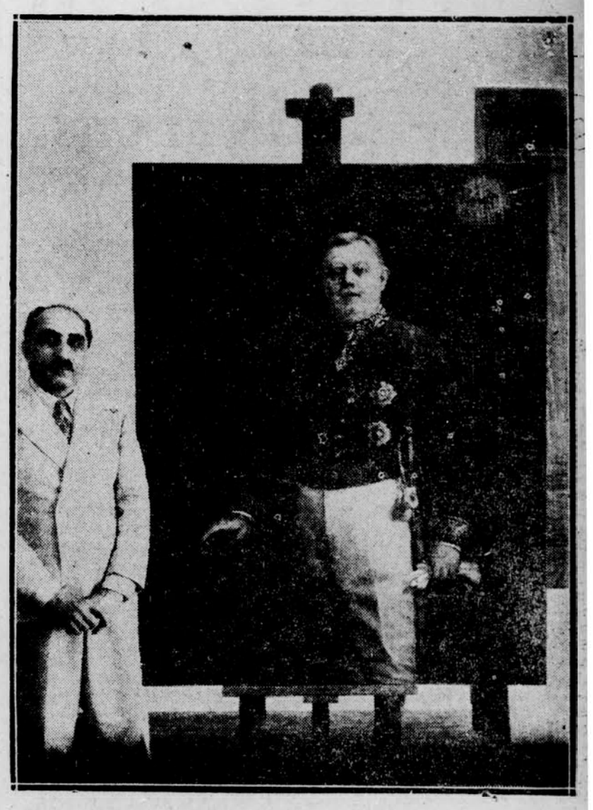
The farce, which the majority of the publicists in London enacted of writing about Indian art in the lump, of speaking of modern Indian art as solely of the past—a mere "survival," of discussing Indian art in terms entirely extraneous to art and finally of speaking and discussing the exhibition without mentioning much less scrutinising the exhibits must cease. It is as deplorable an intellectual and cultural phenomenon for London as it is grossly unjust to a vital and growing movement of nation-wide art reconstruction in India.

THE ATTITUDE OF YESTERDAY.

The tutored platitudes of the day before yesterday cannot possibly serve as the standards of judgment for the work, demands and aspirations of to-day. And, even London must wake up to the fact, even our "friends" there who are accustomed to see and lecture upon modern Indian art as a dead museum piece.

MANIPURI DANCERS.

Sjt. Navakumar, the well-known Manipuri dancer, and his talented son encouraged by the appreciative response they secured from the art world of Bombay have been encouraged to prolong their stay in Bombay and intend to instruct those desirous in the Manipuri technique of dancing. Those interested may communicate care of the "Chronicle."



Mr. J. A. Lalkaka the Bombay Artist, giving the finishing touches to the portrait of His Excellency Sir James Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of Bihar and Orissa which he was commissioned to paint by the Hon. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr, Member of the Council of State, for the Legislative Council Chamber at Patna. It may be recalled that Mr. Lalkaka was commissioned by the Government of India to paint the Royal Portraits from originals in London for the Viceroy's House.

"APPLIED DESIGN" IS WRONG

Suggestion To Fabric Designers

Presenting the prizes won in the annual competitions of the Textile Institute in Manchester Mr. W. M. Whitehead, the principal of the Burnley Municipal School of Arts and Crafts and the president of the National Society of Art Masters, said "applied design" was an unfortunate term which had led to the supposition that design was something done apart from the material and which could be applied irrespectively to a pot, to a piece of furniture, or to a fabric. It was conceived of as something in the nature of the "beauty parlour" of industry, without which we could get on very well.

This misapplication of the term had led to the application of the same sort of design to many kinds of material, irrespective of their suitability. He spoke of design having become a "kind of flower obsession," and said design should proceed along the line of the development of the fabric structure. Otherwise it was "design applied."

He had come to the conclusion, he said, that the moment a design, especially for textile fabrics, failed to exhibit "a garden of flowers" it was described as modern. Modernity in design was like modern music—really primitive. Design, if it was to develop at all, must do so with one eye on the primitive. We must have greater resort not to the study of the tapestries and textiles of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and succeeding centuries but to the study of the textiles of primitive peoples. If the men of Lancashire were to pay heed o some of the primitive workers in textiles, not merely to sell them something but to find out "how they did it," something might be learned for the Lancashire textile industry, which, if it had been learned before, had in practice been almost forgotten.

WOMEN'S TASTE

Sir Thomas Robinson, president of the institute, who presided, spoke of the future of the textile industry being in the production of the "super' article. They must not forget, he said, the change in the taste of women in matters of dress, and added that the textiles of to-morrow must be designed with the taste of the women of to-morrow in mind.

Mr. John Crompton, the chairman of the Competitions Committee, in moving a vote of thanks, referred to the discussion in the press of the falling off in attendances at technical colleges. "I usually glance over the advertisements in the 'Manchester Guardian,'" he commented, "and I can say that during the last twelve months there has been a greater number of advertisements for designers and for those who understand structure, in order to introduce fresh lines for business, than in any twelve months I can remember."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Frank Wright, chairman of the institute, and carried.

It was announced that a furnishing fabric designed by Mr. Andrew Millin, of Hyde, and manufactured at the Manchester College of Technology, the winning entry in last year's "C" competition, will be exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition of British Art in January.—"Manchester Guardian."

(Continued from Col. 1)

commonly used by women in ironing or a soldering iron used by plumbers is heated to 300 or 400 degrees Fahrenheit, which is too hot to touch with the naked finger, it is not visible in the dark, but becomes warm and the heat rays can be felt at a considerable distance from the object

"If a certain type of photographic plate is exposed in an absolutely dark room to an electric iron, a perfect picture can be made, and while it is not visible by any means, the photograph makes it appear as though it were white-hot. It is the heat ray which pentrates painting."

A few years ago the Eastman Kodak laboratories discovered a dye called neo-cyanine, according to Dr. Toch.

"This makes a plate so sensitive that it photographs far beyond the visible red and into the invisible," he said. "It must be understood that the human eye can detect only violet blue, green, yellow, orange and red, but beyond the red there is a long range of visibility which the neo-cyanine plate sees."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Jean: "Is his charm inherited?"
Joan: "Yes; he got his money from his dad."

* * * *

"What caused the explosion at your house?"
"Powder on my coat sleeve."

* * * *

They met after ten years.
"Has your wife kept her charming figure?"
"Kept it? She has doubled it."

* * * *

Film "Star" Bride: "Wasn't the parson a scream, dear? Did you hear him say, 'Till death do us part'?"

* * * *

He: Dearest, will you marry me?
She: John, I can't marry you, but I shall always respect your good taste.

* * * *

Mrs. Figg: "Does your husband ever pay you compliments?"
Mrs. Fagg: "Well, sometimes he says, 'You're a nice one!' "

* * * *

Woman (in crowded tram, to her friend): "I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."
Five men stood up.

* * * *

Hotel Proprietor: "Do you want the porter to call you?"
Guest: "No, thanks. I awaken every morning at seven."
Proprietor: "Then would you mind calling the porter?"

* * * *

"You are charged with voting three times. What have you got to say about it?"
Prisoner: "Then I've been gypped. They only paid me for once."

* * * *

Suitor: "I wish to marry your daughter, sir."
Dad: "Do you drink, young man?"
Suitor: "Thanks—a lot, but let's settle this other thing first."

* * * *

Father—What have you been up to—stripping all the blossoms off my fruit trees?
Child—Well, it's supposed to be winter in the game we're playing daddy.

* * * *

"You want to speak to me? Out with it quickly, I'm a busy man. Do you want to marry my daughter or borrow money?"
"Er—well, which do you prefer, sir?"

* * * *

Fatuous Wife—Isn't it wonderful how the waves keep rolling in, George, darling?
Morbid Husband—Yes, they remind me of the household bills at home, dear.

* * * *

The two friends were discussing motoring as they sat in the club. "I was once buying a second-hand car from a garage owner," said one. "Of course, he praised it up, as I was a novice. But I found a way of discovering absolutely all its faults."
"How?" asked the other.
"Why," went on the first, "I had it on trial, and took it to another motor-dealer and asked him to buy it."

"My dear, Irma has just told me—she's taken the Count, after all! Isn't it a scream!"
"It's a knockout!"

* * * *

He: "Last night I wandered in my mind."
She: "Well, you couldn't stray far."

* * * *

She—You are the very last man I want to marry!
He—Er, how many do you expect to marry before you get to me?

* * * *

Yankee abroad—I just bought a Rembrandt.
Patriotic American—Well, American cars are good enough for me!

* * * *

"After this dance let's go outside and drink in the wonderful fresh air!"
"What's wrong with drinking in here?"

* * * *

Fair Culprit (to enraged swain): "You're a nice fellow to bring a girl to a dance—and then leave her sitting in the corner all evening with another man!"

* * * *

"What's the matter up at Tom's house?"
"They're taking 'im away in the ambulance for beatin' is missus."

* * * *

"Mr. Chairman," said the speaker, "there are so many ribald interruptions I can scarcely hear myself speaking."
"Cheer up guv'nor," said a voice. "You ain't missin' much."

* * * *

Wife (to victim of raging toothache): Why don't you go and have it out, dear?
Income Tax Official: Don't be silly! I sent both the local dentists final demand notices last night!

* * * *

Wife: "Getting mighty scared of burglars, aren't you? First you buy a watch-dog, then you put bolts on all the doors."
Husband: "I don't want anyone pinching that dog. He's a thoroughbred."—Humorist, London.

* * * *

Conceited Pianist (to small girl)—Well, I have played something for your mummy and something for dad. Now I think, I must do something for you. What would you like?
Small girl—A piece of chocolate.

* * * *

The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.
"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."
The boy hesitated for a moment. Then his face lit up. "The elephant," he said, "is such a large animal, it is scarcely ever lost."

* * * *

A young reporter was sent to interview leading citizens as to their politics.
"May I see the gentleman of the house?" he asked for a large woman who opened the door at one residence.
"No, you can't," answered the woman decisively.
"But I want to know the party he belongs to."
"Well, take a good look at me," the woman said sternly. "I'm the party."

* * * *

Mother was worried. Her daughter did not seem to be making much progress in bringing her young man to the proposing point.
"Jane," she said one day, "has that young man of yours ever mentioned the subject of marriage to you?"
Jane yawned.
"Oh, yes," she said offhandedly, "he did mention it once, but I told him dad was so broke he couldn't even afford a new set of tyres for the car, let alone a husband for me."

* * * *

The old fellow was asking a friend's advice on how to apply for a rise in wages.
"Just you go up to the master, Joe," said the friend, "and say: 'Look here, master, you must give me a rise or else I'll.....' Say it just like that. Then he'll think you mean to leave unless you get the rise."
Joe went to his master and said: "Look here, master, you must give a rise, or else I'll....."
"Else you'll what?" snapped the employer.
Joe scratched his head in perplexity, then answered:
"Else, I'll go on working for the same money."

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MIRABEN AMONG AMERICAN FRIENDS OF INDIA

Miss Madeleine Slade (Miraben) addressed a large gathering of Americans in New York on the Indian situation on October 20th last under the auspices of the Caravan, the Youth Section of the New History Society.

IN THE LAND OF GURKHAS

Col. Etherton Describes Queer Manners And Customs Of Nepalese

Nepal, where the Gurkhas come from, is called the modern Sparta by Colonel P. T. Etherton in his work just published, "The Last Strongholds" (Jarrods). The Nepalese certainly share with the Spartans three things—a militant spirit, physical hardihood, and a love of laughter:—

"In contrast to India, Nepal is a smiling principality. The children sing, whatever their studies, for the East believes that knowledge comes through the ears rather than through the eyes, and that primal song is part of the stuff of life. Singing schools are a feature of the Happy Valley, as also is the fact that young men do not have to shave their faces until after the age of twenty, rubbing on animal grease instead, a depilatory that makes them shiny and cheerful."

Their sense of humour came out during a war with the Tibetans when the soldiers ran short of food. Being strict Hindus, "they could not eat yaks, the oxen of the mountains. So the chief priests were prevailed upon by Army Headquarters to declare that, zoologically speaking, the yak was not a cow at all, but a deer. The men were doubtful at first, since their eyes told them one thing and their leaders another, but their sense of humour triumphed over difficulties."

The Nepalese coolie carries everything—including his wife in a basket—on his head or back. Even motor-cars and lorries have to be man-handled over the hills. The women, too, "trudge along quite cheerfully with a basket-load of merchandise and a baby perched on top of it, the whole secured by a strap round the forehead. The record for weight-carrying was said to be held by a woman, who transported a piano as though it had been a hat-box".

Divorce can be remarkably easy. A dissatisfied wife need only "take a betel nut, place it under her husband's pillow as a token of departure, and then suit action to deed. Yet records relate that wives are extremely faithful in Nepal and divorce exceptional."

TOO HUMILIATING.

This may be due to the fact that unfaithful wives may find themselves in prison for life, "while the lover is handed over to the tender mercies of the husband, who may decide to cut him down in public with his avenging kukri. The co-respondent's life is, however, spared if he consents to crawl on all fours under his adversary's uplifted leg, a humiliating alternative that is often rejected."

In the neighbouring country of Tibet a woman who quarrels with her husband just walks out of his house and joins another husband! After a girl is married "she may find herself taking on two or three other marriages, in the shape of brothers, within the next twelve months. Polygamy is practised chiefly for the sake of keeping family property intact; one husband is called father and the others become uncles to any future offspring—possibly a convenient but hardly a convincing system."

Burial customs, too, are a little eccentric. Among the nomads the body is exposed on a hill, close to their camp, "and left for dogs and birds of prey. Should it not be devoured within a few days the departed is deemed to have led a wicked and wayward life, all his relations being then collected and given a sound beating to serve as a warning for the future. The sins of the father visited upon the children indeed."

In Eastern Mongolia, says Colonel Etherton, the corpse is sometimes placed on a cart and driven at full speed across the plain:—

"The jolting dislodges the body from the vehicle, but the driver carries on with breakneck energy, never daring to look back, for that would bring upon him the evil spirits. Only when he is sure that the burden can no longer be with him does he rein in and offer a prayer to his gods."

PUTTING HIS TONGUE OUT.

If a Tibetan puts out his tongue at you, don't hit him on the jaw—he is merely being polite. The normal form of greeting. "is to place the hat in front of the stomach and put out the tongue as far as possible. The protrusion of the tongue is not only a sign of respect, but registers strong emotion, and is often reinforced by bulging eyes. No lizard could use his tongue to more effect, since this labial gesture is employed to bear witness to death, birth, robbery, and after important words of speech."

When it comes to tea-drinking your Welsh housewife, colonial, or Dr. Johnson would be left standing by the Tibetan. He drinks "from thirty to fifty cups of tea every day, one of his great fears being that his stomach will get cold. The tea is placed in a churn, boiled up in water flavoured with soda, rancid butter and salt are added, and the whole is stirred into a brew that astonishes the inside of strangers, but nourishes and sustains the people of the country."

NEW USE FOR BUTTER.

Butter is used for other purposes as well as for putting in tea. The people never wash if they can help it; they rub their bodies with butter! The most rancid is employed, the best being kept for the tea—it reminds one of the Mad Hatter and his watch; he used only the best butter! A Tibetan, we are told, "believes in wearing his clothes until they drop off or let in the cold so much that he is forced to renovate them; a woollen gown that lasts a lifetime is held in high esteem and the wearer admired for preserving this museum exhibit upon his person. A Tibetan tailor could announce with pride that he makes suits which will live."

Dried mutton is regarded as an aristocratic dish, and is often kept for ten years!

"A leg of mutton, in fact, is generally kept apart for the important guest; but he must not think of eating it, or he will be guilty of a grave breach of good manners. The leg is kept for another time, and with luck may last for a generation."

POACHING FOR THE GUEST.

"In Turkestan they have an embarrassing meal-time custom. Colonel Etherton dined with a local commander-in-chief:—

" 'Do you like that bit?' he would say to me, as someone helped himself to what he thought a tempting morsel. 'You shall have it,' he said, despite my protests, and forthwith dashed to the other side of the table to poach for my benefit, the acme of politeness being to crowd the plate of the principal guest with tit-bits from others."

Below Mount Everest is a monastery reputed to have been there since the eleventh century. A few hundred feet above it are hermit cells with an opening just large enough for the occupant to take in food:—

"From the moment he enters, the hermit lives in a world of total darkness. Not for him are the passage of night and day, the moving fingers of time; irrevocably his vows preclude him from letting in light or looking out. He must never see or talk to any living soul. Where he sleeps, there must he stay."

HOW TO KILL A BEAR.

The Tibetan is an expert stone-thrower; it is his favourite recreation apart from snowballing! Stone fights between families or factions are common. The Nepalese love bear-hunting. They carry "a blanket over the left hand, a stick in the right, and the faithful kukri between the teeth. When the bear rises on its hind legs to hug them, they hit him on the nose; before he has recovered from this blow, the sharp steel has found his heart."

Colonel Etherton's account of these untamed places is highly diverting; he is a traveller with an eye eager for the picturesque and bizarre. And the strange corners of the world are getting fewer and fewer, solitude harder to find. Already, he says, "the aeroplane has arrived in the East, and with it a new writing on the wall of India."—John O'London's Weekly."

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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[Motto: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

With the advent of the New Year I have some happy news to tell you.

First of all: You know perhaps that Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has been touring in Sind these days. On 23rd December, she was at Hyderabad. And there she went to meet the members of our Balkan-ji-Bari, who had collected in the Brahmo Mandir.

A young girl garlanded her with flowers made out of hand-spun cloth. A sweet and melodious song was then sung in chorus by the children. Then a small girl aged about six, sang a song on "Prem" from Chandidas with appropriate signs and was highly appreciated. Shrimati Sarojini gave "Shabash" to her and said, "there must be more like this."

An interesting dialogue between two boys followed in which they fought and wrestled with each other because they did not know one another's language, and when they understood what they said at the intervention of a third party, they found they had been quarrelling over mere nothings and they made up nicely.

Shrimati Sarojini asked the little girl who had sung the song on "Prem" about her name. It was amidst much laughter that she said her name was "Sarojini."

* * * *

SHRIMATI SAROJINI'S MESSAGE TO CHILDREN.

Addressing the children, Mrs. Naidu said that "Chhoti" Sarojini had given a message of 'Prem' to young children and the "Ba" Sarojini (referring to herself) would deliver that message to older people. 'Prem' was their religion. And if they showed 'Prem' to each other, there would be no fights and no quarrels. With 'Prem' they could conquer anything—even their own enemies. They should speak, read, play and live—all with 'Prem.' This was not only a Balkan-ji-Bari but a Balak Mandir where they were all worshippers at the shrine of 'Prem.' They had all heard of Mahatma Gandhi, that old man without teeth. He calls himself an "old bacha." He feels so happy with children that he allows them to jump on his stomach. They should learn thrift and save something from their pocket money and distribute it amongst poor children on a day like Diwali. When their mothers gave them clothes, they should ask for Swadeshi clothes. That was good for themselves. They would feel proud of their country which produced their own cloth. They should become strong. The girls were lean and the boys should teach them how to drill and take exercise. They should care for each other's good. They should be truthful, happy and brave.

* * * *

SIND CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

Every year the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari organise an All-Sind Children's Gathering. In the year 1933 we had it at Larkana. In 1934 we had it at Karachi. And this year it is expected the Gathering would be held at Hyderabad. It would certainly be a very nice idea if some children from here also could go and join them. The gathering, as usual, would be held at the end of April, after all the examinations of students are over. If any children feel keen about it, please let me know.

There at Hyderabad, we have a very fine set of useful workers. And to their list has recently been added a worker from Karachi, by name Miss Hoor S. Daryani. At the time of her joining the Balkan-ji-Bari, she was elected, Secretary of the Karachi local branch. Next year she became its Vice-President. And a year later she was chosen to be in sole charge of it as President. Thus has no other worker of our Association risen step by step from the post of smaller to a bigger and thence to the biggest responsibility.

But she sufficiently proved her worth. And now she is on the provincial executive committee. On account of certain reasons, she has had to leave Karachi and be a permanent resident of Hyderabad, which is her native place. And now she is one of the most active workers there; the others being Prof. N. D. Gurbuxani, Miss Jamna P. Lakhani, Mr. Hari Sundar Rupchand and Miss Sati Tejumal. They and the local children will have the privilege of being our hosts—by "our" I mean, all of us who go to attend the gathering this time.

* * * *

PRESENTS AT THE CINEMA SHOW.

We must congratulae the management of the local Globe Theatres, Ltd., for putting into practice a nice idea of giving away presents to the children on some particular occasions.

The kiddies of the city numbering nearly a thousand had a gala time at the Regal Cinema on Boxing Day. The management spared no effort to cater for the delights of the youngsters who came romping into the theatre to receive their numerous and attractive gifts. Sweets, toys, baby-machines and midgets were there in profusion to gratify the curiosity of children of every race and community.

As the arrivals streamed in, the stock of presents seemed to run short; special messengers had to be despatched post haste to storm emporiums, toy-shops and sweet-meat marts for further consignments to avoid disappointment for any of the youngsters. Every one of them went away pleased and eagerly looked forward to enjoy another similar event on December 31 at the Capitol.

Here a selected comedy programme was shown and it proved a great success indeed. The attendance of children was larger and all felt very happy and had a jolly good time. On both these occasions the management spent about Rs. 500 on balloons and toys. We hope they were Indian made—and if not, all that we wish to suggest them is that by using Swadeshi things at such occasions, they would not only help the Indian industry, but also inculcate the spirit of Swadeshi in children.

* * * *

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.

When the New Year's come,
When the New Year's come,
Then I will be a soldier.
A-beating on a drum.
A-beating on a drum,
And a-tooting on a fife;
And the New Year, the New Year
Oh, that's the best in life.
When the New Year comes,
When the New Year comes,
I sha'n't have any 'Jaggraphy,'
I sha'n't have any sums,
Nor any rule of three.
And the New Year, the New Yea.
Oh, that's the time for me.

P.S.—When the New Year came,
When the New Year came
I had to go to school
Just exactly' the same!
'Exactly' the same!
Do you thing 't was kind of mother?
And the New Year, the New Year
Is Just like any other!

—Sent by Bro. Philip Robert.

* * * *

PREPARE SWEETS AT HOME.

We have had good many parties during the last two weeks. And it has been occurring to me every time I have been going to a party as to why we should not be able to prepare certain sweets ourselves. I will suggest one or two that I have been able to find out for the benefit of my sisters and brothers who read this "Corner."

This is how we can prepare chocolate creams:—

Take some of the fondant mixture and roll into balls with the hands. Place the balls on a sheet of oiled paper and leave it for twenty-four hours. Cut up about a quarter of a pound of some unsweetened chocolate and soften it in a pan standing in another one of boiling water. Add to the chocolate two tablespoonfuls of water and 2 ozs. of icing sugar, and stir it till smooth. A tiny lump of butter and a few drops of cream improve the chocolate.

Dip the fondant balls into the mixture and get them out on the end of a fork and lay them on paper to cool and dry.

And this is how we can prepare burnt almonds:—

Dissolve 1 lb. of brown sugar in a teacupful of water, and stir this in a pan over the fire till it comes to the boil. Cease stirring for two or three minutes; then add half a lb. of blanched almonds, and stir quickly till the sugar browns and oats them. Turn them on to a wire sieve to cool, dividing any that may have become joined together.

I am sure these sweets are so simple to make, and give such little trouble, that one who prepares them once will always like to prepare them over and over again.

—Sent by Sis. Alice Paul.

* * * *

FINDING OUT AN HONEST MAN.

A Sultan wanted to find an honest man to collect the taxes of his realm, and a wise counsellor advised him to publish abroad his need, and invite all the applicants to his palace.

'I will show you the honest officer when you ask them to dance," said he.

The applicants arrived, and were told to advance to the Sultan, one at a time, through a dark and empty corridor. As soon as they were all assembled before the throne, the Sultan said: "Gentlemen, I should very much like to see you dance."

But all the applicants refused, with many blushes, except one man, who danced cheerfully and well.

"That is the honest man," said the sage, pointing to the dancer.

In the dark corridor the wise man had placed sacks of money, and all the dishonest men had filled their pockets as they passed through to the Sultan. If they had danced, their pockets would have sounded like money-boxes being shaken, and so they had refused.

—Sent by Bro. A. K. Jafferbhoy.

* * * *

AN APPLIED TRUTH.

'Why Mamma," said a little girl, "You've got a grey hair in your head."

"Yes, dear, that came because you were so naughty yesterday."

"Oh, Mamma, what a naughty girl you must have been to Grandma; all her hair is gray."

—Sent by Sis. Savitri.

PRIZES COMPETITIONS

Eight annas will be given to all those whose contributions have appeared here as also to Bro. Prabhakar Shanker Adhav for his drawing.

The reason for the pictures given in the issue of 23rd December, not being properly seen is that they are drawn with the perspective wrong. It is difficult to recognise these objects if we look at them in the ordinary way, but any boy or girl can make them into pictures by looking at them properly. By holding the picture some distance away, on a level with our eyes, so that we look along the page, we shall see some fruit, a kitten playing with a ball, a bird, and a house.

Nobody sent quite a good answer. All the same Sister Rukmani and Bro. Vinayak will each get eight annas and Sister Ruby and Bro. Liladhar will each get four annas only.

And now, here are the new competitions:—

SECTION I.

(For boys and girls under 12 years.)

1. What is it which you utter and break?

2. What can you divide, yet no one can see where it is divided?

SECTION II.

(For boys and girls between 12 and 16.)

A lad went into a shop and said: "If you will double my money I'll spend six annas in your shop!" The shopman did so, and the boy did the same in another shop, and a third; but when he came out of the third he had no money left at all. How much did he start with?

SECTION III.

(For boys and girls upto Matric.)

A girl was trying to tease the monkey which was seated on the top of barrel-organ. But, although she walked all round the barrel-organ the monkey always turned so as to face the girl the whole time.

When the girl had walked round the marrel-organ, had she walked round the monkey?

Send in your entries for these competitions within a fortnight. There is no fee or coupon to be sent along with any of them. Only please write your age, class and address very clearly. By all means, send the entries on post cards; and if you so like, children of the same household or friends may send them all together.

REPLIES.

Sis. Ruby Taylor (Bandra): Your contributions will appear some time. The form and information have been despatched to you.

Bro. K. Sanker (Matunga): Your joke may appear some time. Thanks for the form and fee. The certificate will be sent in due course of time.

Bro. P. S. Adhav (Sholapur): The drawing is published. The form has been sent to you. We hope you will take great interest in the Association. By all means send us the snapshots.

Bro. Moti H. Belani (Karachi): Your friend has never come to me. Starting "Correspondence" is a very good idea and we hope to start it soon. For the despatch of the enclosed letter I had to spend one anna alright, if not you; and there has been an unnecessary delay too.

Bro. Claude Nazareth (Byculla): Glad to learn you will induce your friends to read regularly this "Corner." but what about introducing them to the Association?

Bro. Kishin D. Lurdha (Karachi): Hope you had nice time at your native place during the holidays. As regards the difficulty about your prize, you can personally meet Mr. Ram B. Motwane, Joint Secretary, and settle the affair. The snapshot is not a nice one and will not print well; please send us another.

Sis. Margaret Dias (Bombay, 7): We will be too glad to enrol you. Glad to learn you find much pleasure in reading the 'Corner". The form has been despatched. So sorry, you sent your entry for the competition too late; you would have won the prize.

Bro. V. M. Sundaram (Matunga): This acknowledges the receipt of your form and fee. The certificate will be sent in due course of time.

Bro. Vrajlal Bhimji (Fort): You should have sent a three pice stamp, please. Hope you will be a regular reader of the 'Corner" now.

Bro. B. J. Sukhathankar (Girgaum): Thanks for contributions. They may appear by turn. Don't you be too hasty about the Certificate. It will reach you in due course of time.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Now, yes, the enquiries have been many, but few as yet have joined our Association at Bombay. You know, you have only to fill up a form, which please send for from us by sending us only a three-pice stamp to cover the postage.

Address all communications to:
Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Miss Hoor S. Daryani, rose from Secretaryship of the Karachi local branch to vice-Presidentship, and later to the responsible post of its President. Now she is on the Provincial Executive Committee of the All-India Children's Association.

(Drawn by Bro. Prabhakar Shankar Adhav, Sholapur)

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu while touring in Sind visited the Balkan-ji-Bari members at Hyderabad, where she delivered a message of 'Prem' to children and elders. Another Sarojini met her there to the surprise of all.

MATHERAN

For A Cheap And Healthy Holiday

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

If you want a cheap holiday, a cheap week-end and a genuine relaxation from the noise and worry of town-life, you can't do better than go to Matheran. It is a shady place with miles of avenues where walking is not mere exercise, but luxury—long strips of red-earth, going up and down under shades of green, cool aisles, walkers' paradise. A small train carries you up from Neral at a remarkable speed of 4 to 6 miles an hour, through beautiful scenes, amidst a din of ten-thousand devils with a legitimate outpour of coal-dust. If you have sufficient money you can travel by the Railway Bus where seats are more comfortable, and our projection into the hills is less noisy. The bus goes up with reverence, in consonance with the spirit of the mountains.

NOISY AND SILLY BUT USEFUL

The little train, on the contrary, seems to be irreverential, nosy, disturbing the peace guarded by hills. Its behaviour is pugnacious though useful, it seems to be out of touch with nature, it screeches, smokes, and climbs, it is silly. The insignificant achievement compared to the noise it makes, render the hills magnificient and masters of the situation. Of course, it takes you to Matheran, with the same monotonous loud puffing, getting into its groves without any relaxation in its silly halaboo.

It justifies its existence by this achievement when it comes to a dead halt after knocking you over your neighbour. Machinery has come to stay in these hills, this little achievement looks silly, and yet so useful. Matheran and all that it connotes would be out of our reach but for this noisy little thing which squeals and turns and puffs and a' that. For a' that and a' that it may not be a trans-continental express, but for a' that and a' that it brings us to Matheran, to our destination, and in that sense is equal to the Deccan Queen. As soon as the train enters the wood, we seem to be in a different world—red soil and green leaves filled with sunlight and cold, covered with trees. From the superhuman majesty of the hills, where things are unequal and big, where a hamlet is a mere picturesque spot, a river a silver line, we enter a human scene where man seems to have grip over things.

GODS IN CONFABULATION

Matheran is not very difficult to discover. One week is enough to know it. To walk on those beautiful red roads is a luxury. You don't seem to get tired, they lead you on to lovely points overlooking the valley, with sister-hill's beyond, a panorama of sunlight and scarched fields with spots of green between quaint elevations, which tell every day a different story. In the evenings Matheran is like one of the bellows of hills, waves of a storm tossed sea, when wind is blowing strong, and the mists have covered the hill, but that is when you are on the points, on those quaint rocky projections which eternally commune with other hills, the tongues of Matheran. One wonders what they speak, the thoughts of such rocks must be strong, proud and still. The hills beyond seem to be like gigantic idols of Gods in eternal confabulation, a great gathering of Gods, kindled by the sun, guardians of the valleys. It is only when you walk miles or furlongs and come out of the woods that we feel that we are on a top of a hill.

Within the woods the world seems to be more easy and green, where even the haunts of capitalism, the usual "Retreats," "Villas," "Castles", "Bhuvans," are covered up in gorgeous trees, even the station, and the bazaar is a wooded affair, and all this is not far from Bombay, from Khetwadi, and Grand Road, and Dadar, and not very expensive. A week-end will switch you off from the city life and give you mental relaxation which you richly deserve. It is no longer now the haunt of comfortable millionaires or the rich middle-classes. Hotels are cheap, specially these days, and if you are not a snob, you can make quite a comfortable week-end for about Rs. 15. Everybody knows that even Rs. 15 these days are difficult to earn, and criminal to spend, but it is a very profitable investment. You can walk to your hearts' content, without the road-hog overturning you, doing whatever you like with your solitude. After all it is not far from Bombay, and you can get much out of Father Time in Matheran than in Bombay. Time has wings, but in Matheran it has legs, at most horses' legs, because no carriage or car is allowed. So, you are the master of the situations of glens, and valleys, and points. If you want rest, and want a safety-isle for an overtired brain, there is nothing so pretty and reassuring as Matheran.

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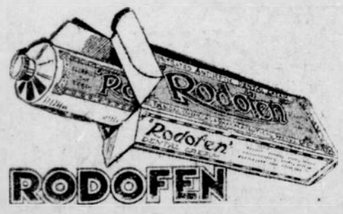

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Keshub Chander Sen:: Illustrious Religious And Social Reformer Who Passed Away This Month Fifty Years Ago

(By Dr. S. C. Bose)

The life of Keshub Chunder Sen bore a mission to his age and people. Not only so, but it bears the same to all ages and peoples. The discoveries of physical science and the common interests of trade are binding closer the nations of the earth. But a real brotherhood is formed when a common religious ideal draws men together. Keshub Chunder showed in his life that the different spiritual ideals, as illustrated in the lives of the world prophets, are only different phases of a harmonious whole, which go to perfect humanity. Thus he laid axe at the very root of secterianism, and paved the way for a universal brotherhood. The study of the life of this apostle of harmony is a perennial source of joy and blessedness.

Keshub was born at a time when the minds of the educated young men of Bengal were characterised by an unsettled state. English education had unhinged their faith in the traditional religion, and there was nothing to take its place. With the loss of faith in religion laxity in moral character grew, and excesses of all kinds were rampant. As a rule education, except in rare instances, neither stimulated the intellect to originality, nor influenced the heart to profound impulse. There was no enthusiasm for any public life.

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE

Keshub was born in 1838, in Calcutta. His grandfather, the great Ramcamal Sen, was well known in Bengal. A man of brilliant intellect and honest character, he rose from the humble position of a type-setter in the Asiatic Society's Press, with a monthly pay of eight rupees, to the Secretaryship of the Society and thence to the Dewanship of the Bank Bengal having an income of 2,000 rupees a month. Keshub was brought up in an opulent family. He was remarkable for his intelligence in his young days and made rapid progress in his studies. Purity of character was stamped on him from the dawn of his life and he was a born leader of men.

At about the age of eighteen years a strange melancholy overtook him, which cast its shadow upon his face. It is a common phenomenon in the lives of great spiritual characters that the beginning of their religious life is marked by an isolation, an effort to detach themselves from their immediate surroundings, and live a life of constant introspection. This is, indeed, an attempt to make the mind free from wordly attachment and carnality, afterwards to be re-united with all on the higher plane of pure unselfish love.

GROWTH OF SPIRITUAL LIFE

Keshub began his spiritual life with prayer to God. In his beautiful biographical sketch Keshub says, "The first lesson of the scriptures of my life is prayer. No one helped me then; and I had not entered any religious society. . . . In that morning of spiritual life, the voice always sounded in my ears, Pray! Pray! There is no other way than prayer. . . I offered one prayer in the morning, and one in the evening, both of which I had written out. All that was dark before began to clear up, objects around were distinctly seen and by the practice of prayer I gained an endless resistless strength, the strength of a lion". Mr. Mazoomdar, Keshub's biographer, observes, "Here then is a reality of religious life that cannot be put away. Here is the example of a man, who from the small beginnings of a simple natural prayerfulness, gradually found in himself the growth of a spiritual life, whose magnitude has overshadowed the whole land, if not the whole world".

BRAHMO SAMAJ

Keshub joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1857, the principles of which he found "corresponded exactly with the inner conviction of my heart, the voice of God in the soul". Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore was the leader and the guiding spirit of the Samaj at the time. He was very pleased to have Keshub, a member of the well known Sen family, with him. The union of these two great men became the source of progress, and divers activities in the Samaj. Educational institutions were founded. Devendra Nath and Keshub gave theological and philosophical lectures which set forth clearly the doctrines of the theistic church. The lectures did an important work, namely, they "created a nucleus of well trained men whose sympathy, devotedness and active co-operation made all future progress in the Brahmo Samaj possible." Keshub worked for a short time in the Bank of Bengal where his progress was rapid. He resigned his post there in 1861, and gave up all secular work to devote himself wholly to his God appointed work. This was a new departure in the Brahmo Samaj. Others followed him, and the Samaj got a devoted band of workers, whose apostolic way of living made it possible for its principles to be preached not only all over India but in Western countries also.

DISAGREEMENT AND SECESSION

In 1862 Keshub was installed as Minister of the Brahmo Samaj by Devendra Nath. The appointment was regarded by the former as most sacred and divinely given, to which he faithfully clung all his life. As Minister and nothing higher he always wished to be recognized by the whole Indian Theistic community, taking upon himself spiritual responsibilities, and heavy ceaseless work, the burden of which, to the last day of his eventful life he bore under every circumstance of trial and difficulty."

Not long after this event signs of disagreement manifested themselves between Devendra Nath and Keshub. The latter wished to reconstruct society on a new basis, do away with caste system and institute intercaste and widow marriage. His spirit yearned for endless progress, as the spirit of God directed him. Devendra Nath was conservative, his idea of the Brahmo Samaj was only a reformed Hindu Society, with the revived spirituality of the Upanishads. Keshub and his young associates severed their connection with the Adi Brahmo Samaj, of which Devendra Nath was the head, and founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866. Keshub signalised his independent career by a spiritual progress and missionary activity which raised the Brahmo Samaj to its present position.

REFORMED MARRIAGE ACT

Keshub went to England in 1870, whither his fame had already spread. The history of the enthusiastic welcome that he received there and the hospitality and friendship extended to him from the poorest peasant to Her Majesty the Queen Victoria forms fascinating reading.

Keshub's crowning act in the line of social reformation was the passing of the Reformed Marriage Act. Referring to this Act, Mr. Mazoomdar writes:

"This law is known in India as Act III of 1872. It does away with idolatrous rites in marriages, which is a great blow to orthodox Hinduism. It legalizes marriages between different castes and there by undermines that institution. It sanctions the re-marriage of Hindu widows. It makes early marriages impossible by fixing the minimum limit of age. It introduces for the first time the modern institution of civil marriage into Hindu society, and besides these, it confers other indirect advantages. These indicate the line of reforms in which the Brahmo Samaj has been generally engaged."

From the very beginning of Keshub's religious life it developed in a way characteristic of its own. It was based on the communion with the Supreme Spirit which he thought was the birthright of every man. As it grew his spirituality assumed two aspects, namely, national and universal. To firm faith, stoic rigidity, and moral purity was added devotional emotion, as he threw himself more and more into Divine Bosom in the midst of many worldly trials and spiritual isolation. With the deepening of his devotional fervour he entered deeper and deeper into the unmeasured depths of our national spiritual life, and the hidden meanings of the teachings of the great "Rishis" and sages, as recorded in the national scriptures, were revealed in their imperishable glory.

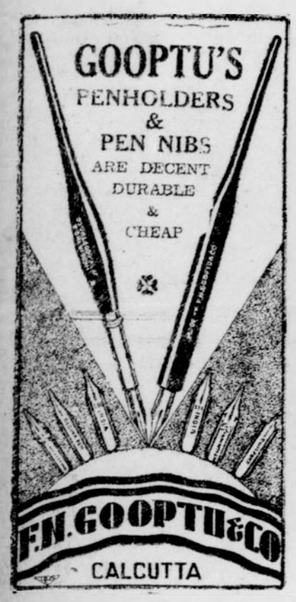
ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHRIST.

Since the establishment of British rule in India the influence of Christ has been spreading in the country. Keshub could not escape its influence. Even at an young age he developed a personal relation with Christ. But he struck out for himself a sentiment of his own. He says, "was not Jesus an Asiatic? I rejoice, yea, I am proud—that I am an Asiatic. In fact, Christianity was founded and developed by Asiatics in Asia. When I reflect on this, my love for Jesus becomes a hundredfold intensified. I feel him nearer my heart, and deeper in my national sympathies". The subsequent maturity of Keshub's spiritual genius was the full-flowering of the faith, love, asceticism and devotion of his oriental nature and thus akin to Christ-Character. His memorable addresses at the historic Town Hall of Calcutta are testimonies to his appreciation of Christ-life and growth in Christ-ideal. He was loyal to all the prophets and enjoined that loyalty on his followers.

NEW DISPENSATION

A few months before his death Keshub went to the Simla Hills on the advice of his doctors. He had gone there with other purposes than the restoration of his health. Keshub long felt the need of laying down definite laws for the guidance of the daily life and social functions of the Aryans of the New Dispensation. Nothing is so sublime and beautiful in creation than the well regulated pure life of a devout soul, breathing faith in God, and love of God and man. The book is named the New Samhita and unique of its kind and characterised by a lofty spiritual ideal life of peace and harmony embodying "the spirit of the New Faith, in its application to social life. It contains the essence of God's moral law adapted to the peculiar needs and structure of reformed Hindus and and based upon their national instincts and traditions". On the Himalayan heights he wrote another book, "Yoga, Subjective and objective" "the most original and thoughtful perhaps of all his writings", as Mr. Mazoomdar writes. Those who wish to know the true meaning and real significance of the Yoga vision, which was gained by the Aryan Rishis, and which forms the basis of the whole Hindu spiritual life, cannot do better than read this book.

Keshub Chunder Sen passed away on the 8th January 1884 His death caused grief all over India. It forms an epoch in the history of India, showing the essential unity of her people. Blessed be his memory, who stands in the front rank of the great religious leaders of mankind.



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STALIN BIDS LAST GOOD-BYE

Accompanied by other members of the Soviet Government, Stalin, the Russian dictator, paid a last tribute at the coffin of Sergei Kirov, the assassinated Soviet leader and close friend of Stalin, before the State funeral in Moscow. Photo shows: Stalin (centre) with Voroshilov, the War Commissar, Molotov, and Zadanov as he looked for the last time at the body of Kirov.

THE NEW WOMAN IN RUSSIA

WOMEN PUPILS OF THE MILITARY CHEMICAL ACADEMY OF SOVIET RUSSIA Who marched in procession of the Red Army and all its units in Moscow in the Celebration of the Seventeenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

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A LEGACY FROM EVE

Why Women Are Credulous

Melton's "Astrologaster" (published in 1620), which set out to be an "Arraignment of Artless Astrologers and fortune-tellers that cheat many people," applied the curious reasoning of those days to the question, "Why Women especially follow Figure-Casters." To-day women are still the great part of fortune-tellers' clients, but Melton's quaint explanation would hardly be acceptable now. Credulity, he says, "is especially hereditary to women, because by succession it came from their mother Eve, who by her vice of curiositie or levitie, or admirable facilitie rather than fatuitie, was deceived by the Serpent, in desiring to know future things, which folly descends naturally to women, who will rather believe a Mathematician than a Divine; so that these Calculators, if among hundred errors they happen but upon one truth then without any suspition they may bye a thousand times after, yet these foolish, credulous, and Apple-eating women will beleeve them."

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The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.
It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc., Rs. 2-7.
SIDDHI MANTRA ASHRAM,
No. 57, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

While a heavy cordon of police stood guard, crippled ex-soldiers staged a demonstration in the centre of Paris last month to demand the resignation of M. Rivollet, the Commissioner of Pensions, who cut the pensions of ex-servicemen, and the restoration of the cuts. Photo shows: The great crowd of demonstrators in the Place de l'Opera.

A HISTORY HUMAN PROTEST

(Continued from page 9.)

victory could have taught the Americans to maintain the principles for which they stood, fought and sacrificed; and if only this defeat could have given to England that wisdom she so much needs, this war could have played a noble part in world's chequered history.

The American constitution was the first constitution in the world which was not based, or which did not derive its sanctity from any religion. It did away with monarchy and a political aristocracy, and above all it established, in theory at least, the complete political and social equality of every member of the State. But it forgot that it was economics which was the greater uplifter or leveller of the position of the individual in society. The constitution allowed a wider franchise and provided for two chambers, that sure method to prevent all progress. It established in the Congress a central government, whose main strength was its want of unity and utter feebleness to carry out its own mandates. The political fabric of the United States was completed in the Articles of Confederation approved at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

SEPTUAGENERIAN IN LOVE TRIANGLE

Shoots Wife's Lover Aged 62

Bartolomeo Ragusa, aged seventy-four, was found guilty at the Argiento Assizes of shooting Giuseppe Piazza, aged sixty-two, whom he had found to be his wife's lover, says a Rome correspondent.

The wife, Leonarda Ragusa, is also seventy-four.

The Public Prosecutor asked for a sentence of only six months on Ragusa "in view of the serious provocation," but the court condemned him to two and a half years' imprisonment.

Ragusa will not have to go to gaol. He has been pardoned under the recent Fascist anniversary amnesty.

A FISHY STORY

A fisherman at Snow Hill, Maryland, found an oyster shell. Inside was a fish.

What had happened was this:—

The fish attacked the oyster while it was feeding. The oyster "swallowed" the fish by promptly closing its shell with the fish inside.

Imprisoned in the shell, the fish then ate the oyster.

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WORLD OF SCIENCE

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS

Solar System Still In Infancy Being Less Than Ten "Cosmic Years" In Age

In no department of science has progress been more rapid than in that branch of astronomy known as cosmology—our knowledge of the structure of the universe. At the beginning of the century our knowledge of the motions and distances of the galaxies was very fragmentary, and consequently astronomers were more or less at sea concerning the structure of the universe. Today, thanks to the recent rapid advances, we are now able to form a mental concept not only of our own galaxy but of its fellow-galaxies as well, (writes the Astronomical correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.")

Within the past fifteen years several important discoveries have been made which have been confirmed by converging lines of research. Dr. Shapley succeeded in outlining the size and shape of our galactic system and locating the position of the centre in the star clouds of Sagittarius. He also found that our sun is nowhere near to that centre but is in reality close to the centre of a local cluster eccentrically placed in the main system. Kapteyn and Van Rhijn and Seares succeeded in analysing the local cluster itself and in estimating the number of stars in the stellar system. Lindblad and Oort, by means of their analysis of the radial motions of the stars, found traces of a general "galactic rotation" or rather a revolution of the individual stars of the galaxy round a centre which they located also in Sagittarius. Further, Hubble, by partially resolving the nearer spiral nebulae into stars and determining the distance of numerous spirals, was able to measure both the distances and the dimensions of these objects.

One remarkable result of all these researches seemed until the other day to be fairly well established. It appeared to be indisputable that our galaxy was much larger than the external galaxies. "So far," said a Dutch astronomer some years ago, "we have struck only real island universes. A continent as large as our own we have yet to find." Shapley's original estimate of the dimensions of the galaxy as 300,000 light-years in diameter and 10,000 in thickness was considerably reduced by his own subsequent researches and those of other astronomers. Nevertheless, until quite recently it was generally accepted that the diameter of our galaxy was about 200,000 light-years and that of the nearest external system (the Andromeda spiral) only 36,000.

100,000 LIGHT-YEARS.

Several American astronomers have lately shown that the effect of absorption on the light of the distant stars is quite appreciable. Light is dimmed in its journey through space. Dr. Stebbins has measured the amount of the absorption, and he finds that the real diameter of our galaxy is considerably less than was believed—just under 100,000 light-years. By means of the photo-electric photometer he has shown that the Andromeda galaxy, the nearest of the outlying systems, is round about 80,000 light-years in diameter. The slight disparity between the size of our galaxy and that in Andromeda is well within the limits of probable error in both determinations.

An important paper by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, contributed to the Royal Astronomical Society, has recently been published. Dr. Plaskett is the leading astronomer of Canada and is in command of the great telescope at Victoria, in British Columbia. In 1927 Dr. Lindblad, of Lund, and Dr. Oort, of Leyden, from their study of the radial motions—that is to say, motions in the line of sight, determined by means of their spectroscope,—found evidence of a rotation of the whole galaxy round a distant centre which they found to be almost indentical with the centre indicated by Shapley's entirely differtnt investigations. Dr. Plaskett confirmed these results some years ago. His latest paper embodies the results of a much more thorough investigation which deals with 849 velocities in, and 881 across, the line of light.

OUR "TEN-YEAR-OLD WORLD."

These motions prove beyond doubt that the sun and stars are in revolution round the central condensation in Sagittarius. The sun, carrying the earth and the planets, requires 224,000,000 years to revolve round the centre. According to Sir James Jeans, the earth is about 2,000,000,000 years old; so our world has not yet completed ten revolutions in the course of its history. It is therefore not yet a "ten-year-old world"—it is less than ten "cosmic years" in age.

Dr. Stromberg, a Scandinavian astronomer working at Mount Wilson, has recently attacked what seems at first sight an insoluble problem—the "origin of the galactic rotation." Why do the stars inside the galaxy, and presumably inside other galaxies, revolve as they do? He traces the rotation back to "a time when all the galaxies had been recently formed from a common system of primordial gas." "At this stage the diameters of each 'nebula' or galaxy were of the same order as their mutual separations." Mutual tidal forces exerted by the primitive nebulae one on another gave rise to the motions of the local condensations which are now stars. Dr. Stromberg shows also that massive stars would be formed in the central regions, in which the density of gaseous matter was greater than in those nearer the boundaries, where less massive bodies would be generated. He also finds that the solar system's early history was not greatly dissimilar to that of the greater galaxy. A "mass condensation" passed near the primitive solar system and produced its rotation. Encounters of this type were rather frequent, so "planetary systems similar to that of the sun..... would occur with high frequency in the galaxy."

PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

This conclusion is of interest, bearing as it does on the question of the plurality of inhabited worlds. Sir James Jeans deduced from his paddle theory that planetary systems must be very rare in the universe; and although he has in recent years somewhat mo'ified his views, the opinion is widespread that modern astronomy supports the idea that the solar system is unique and the earth the only inhabited body in the universe. Dr. Stromberg's investigation, confirming as it does some recent work of the late Dr. de Sitter, should go a long way towards correcting any erroneous impression.

AMPHIBION AUTO

When you fit these huge hollow wheels to the body of a standard automobile you can take it into the water and use it for a boat. The rear wheels are provided with six "shovels" which propel the car. Not even a screw has to be changed in the interior of the auto and the steering apparatus is the same. The German inventor, for reasons of safety, has chosen large wheels for the car .... shown in the picture. In the future they will be made of lighter metal and considerably smaller. During the tests not one drop of water penetrated the body.

CRUSTLESS BREAD

Bakers are now experimenting with a new method of bread manufacture, which may alter the whole appearance of the loaf. Instead of the familiar outside crust the new loaf will be white all through, having no hard or crispy surface around it.

This remarkable change originates from a newly-evolved high-frequency apparatus, designed to transmit radio waves of strong penetrative power into the dough, so that the heat, thus generated, bakes the bread from the centre outwards. Crustless bread will be especially welcomed by hotels and restaurants, where 20 per cent. of each loaf, used for sandwiches or toast, is at present, wasted.

GLASS FROM COAL

And Gold From Sea Water

Unbreakable "glass" from coal-tar; aluminium from common clay; gold from sea-water—these are some of the marvels of our modern world.

The "glass" is really a synthetic resin. It is one of the discoveries of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and articles made from it were on view recently at an exhibition at Cardiff. The new product is as clear and transparent as glass, but only half as heavy. And it seems to be unbreakable.

Then aluminium exists in all common clay, and science is trying to find a way to extract it cheaply. When that can be done, according to Dr. Coode Adams, we will be able to "turn a Victorian world of dirty, rusty iron into one light, shining and many-coloured."

A cheap and plentiful supply of aluminium will certainly be of the utmost value, for there is no other metal which is capable of so many curious and ingenious uses. And it can be dyed—something new where metals are concerned.

Silver and gold have recently been extracted from sea-water by an American chemist. Unfortunately, the cost, at present at least, is prohibitive.

But there is plenty of gold in the sea, if we can find a cheap way of getting at it. One estimate is that there are 1,400,000,000,000 ounces of the precious metal in the world's oceans.

ARTIFICIAL RADIUM

Doctors and hospitals are keenly interested in the discovery, announced by the daughter and son in-law of Mme. Curie, M. and Me. Curie-Joliot, of a process by which rado-active element can be artificially produced.

While the discovery has not yet been perfected, it is fairly cerain to have far-reaching consequences. It is believed, for instance, that when these artificial radio-elements are used in medicine, they should be superior to preparations of natural radium, because there will be no danger of harmful after-effects.

Another important point is that the scarcity and high price of radium has everywhere restricted its use. Only 700 grammes of radium have so far been produced, and the National Radium Trust has only been able to buy nineteen of them.

The position would, of course, gradually have become easier. Only the other day new and apparently rich, radium deposits were found in Sweden; the old sources of supply are still functioning, and in, at least, one instance, small quantities are being recovered from old clocks and watches.

CANNED ROSES

California, noted for its tinned peaches, is now tinning roses. Complete rose trees are being canned in airtight containers to preserve them for transport.

The roots are first drapped in wet peat moss and enclosed in thin spruce-wood. The rest of the plant is carefully pruned and then dipped rapidly into an electrically-heated bath of paraffin-wax, which gives it a very thin coating to close the pores. The entire tree is then placed in a container, the lower part of which is lined with tar, and hermetically sealed. It may thus be preserved for eight months. When the tree is replanted the spruce-wood covering is buried with the roots, and rots away in the soil. The tree then spreads its roots, and in a very short while the roses are blooming again.

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it

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CHEETAH TO THE RESCUE

Youth Relates His Strange Adventure With Irish Stallion

I felt a lucky lad when the Major gave me the run of his stables and kennels. Just across the Ouse, over the footbridge from our farm, stood the almost palatial quarters of some of the best horses and hounds in Yorkshire, and their bluff, jocular owner was ranked as high a judge and breeder as he had been a soldier, says a writer in "Tit-Bits."

The Major's most prized pet was Siva, a magnificent hunting cheetah, resplandent with blue-black skin and yellow-tipped ear given him on leaving India by a Maharajah. Siva, despite her fierce looks, was docile with long training in the chase, but except when with her master was kept chained up in a specially-built compartment in the kennels to pacify nervous villagers.

This sultry summer night I had slipped through my bedroom window when the rest were abed and gone to the river for a moonlight swim. The heavy air was still, except for the whimpering of one of the dogs. The sound surprised me, as the Major's hounds were specially well looked after.

I vaulted the ring fence into the Hall grounds, curious to know the cause of the disturbance, and as I neared the spot, I heard another strange noise farther off than the kennels, as of dull blows being struck. This seemed to come from what was humorously known amongst the grooms as the penitent cell a doubly strong place in which were put horses of fitful temper or vice for special treatment by the Major, who loved by friendly firmness to break-in refractory animals.

The new Irish stallion, Rex, I thought. A beauty, but spoiled so far by a ferocious temper. He had already savaged two stable-boys and nearly kicked his box to bits, so was doubtless paying the penalty by being placed in solitary confinement. Low diet and the master's skilled attention would soon cure the giant Rex; meanwhile he was passing resolutions of protest in no uncertain voice and kicking round his cell in a rage.

The whining evidently came from a small hay-shed adjoining. The dog was probably one of several mongrels that shared with the thoroughbreds the largesse of a generous owner's biscuit bags.

I tip-toed past Siva's enclosure, thinking to pass unheard, but she too, was awake and disturbed—hissing—baring her fangs, and straining at her chain. Clearly something was wrong.

Mysterious Trespasser.

Motioning her to be quiet, I stole noiselessly into the hay-shed. The moonlight showed me Floss, an old spaniel and stable favourite, scratching at the horse-box door, the top half of which was wide open, against all rules.

I peered cautiously over and saw the big stallion sitting strangely on its haunches breathing heavily. Behind the door lay something black. While I watched, it stirred and moaned "A man!" I gasped. What was he doing here, and in the cell with Rex? I had no thought of shouting for help, but swiftly leaned over the lower door to pull the intruder into safety. Before I could reach him, the stallion leapt at me with a satanic scream; murderous teeth stabbed into my shoulder, and I was dragged violently to the floor.

I struck hard at the nearest fiery eye, but my head crashed against stone. A myriad flashes seared my brain. Then a dark, snarling streak flashed past and on to the stallion's back, biting and clawing. Hot blood splashed my face as the maddened horse released me to atack the cheetah. Shouts and misty figures then all went black.

The world had made countless crazy twists and turns before I dimly realized that I was in my own bed. Cool, strong hands deftly busied with my torn and broken shoulder, and the Major's deep, cheery voice helped me back to consciousness. I made a quick recovery, especially after hearing that the intruder, Siva, and Rex all lived; for although the Irish demon had nearly killed me, I wanted him to recover as he was a valuable animal.

SIVA THE MAGNIFICENT.

The trespasser was a brutal ne'er-do-well who had been recently dismissed for cruelty to an old brood-mare. Having secretly sworn revenge, and hearing that a high-priced thoroughbred was in the "pen," he had stolen unnoticed into the hay-shed at night intending to wreak his vengeance on the newcomer. He had jumped into the loose-box in a drunken fury and had succeeded in deeply gashing the surprised horse. But easier in than out; the dull thuds I had heard in the park were the man's body being kicked against the boardings of the loose-box.

Siva saved my life. Frenzied straining had broken her chain and freed her to spring to my aid. She's still alive, but hunting past, loves to lie majestically by the Major's fire, petted by all and a great old lady.

Rex's wild night improved him wonderfully; his temper was restrained but his spirit unbroken. Although the marks of teeth and claws spoiled him for the field or ring, he lived to sire several sons and daughters, who have won prizes galore in race and 'chase.

Pyorrhoea

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Offensive Against J. P. C. Scheme

SATYAMURTI OUTLINES PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Constituent Assembly To Draw Up Indian Constitution

"I challenge any one to produce (an instance of) any constitution which abounds in so many safeguards, and to the constant appeal that India should accept this, I ask whether Britain, if placed in a similar position will accept under any condition a similar constitution from a foreign power."

In these words, Mr. S. Satyamurty, M.L.A., exposed the hollowness of the Joint Select Committee Report, presiding at the Rayalaseema Political Conference at Chittoor held on Saturday.

Claiming emphatically that the proposal of a Constituent Assembly was the sound, practical and democratic alternative, Mr. S. Satyamurty envisaged a scheme by which an Assembly could be called which would decide the future constitution for India.

CHITTOOR, Jan. 6.

"The Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals are worse than those in the White Paper. The provision for indirect election to the Federal Lower House by the members of the Provincial Legislatures sitting in communal compartments on the principle of proportional representation by the single transferable vote, has neither rhyme nor reason behind it. It is a deprivation of the existing right of suffrage of the people of this country to vote directly for the Legislative Assembly. It is also politically unsound, since members elected to Provincial Legislatures can have no mandate to vote for the members of the Federal Lower House; and unless the provincial elections are to be fought not only on the provincial but also on all-India issues, it makes the elections a farce.

The voting in communal compartments is wholly unjustifiable, and the provision of proportional representation is merely a device to enable men who will not otherwise get in, to get in by the votes of small cliques" observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi presiding over the Rayaleseema Political Conference which met in Chittoor today.

Mr. Satyamurthi added: "The provision for a second chamber for Madras and Bombay is also a reactionary one. The attempt of the Government of Madras to justify this proposal is a laboured and unconvincing one.

SAFEGUARDS WITH A STING

Incidentlly, I should like to condemn strongly the attempt of the Government of Madras to carry on propaganda for the Joint Parliamentary Committee's reports. It augurs ill for the future Government in this province and in this country."

As regards safeguards, the president said:

"There is no doubt that the safeguards have been stiffened in the Parliamentary Committee's proposals.

CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN

There is no reference to responsible government or even partial responsibility in the report. Indeed, one may say that the powers proposed to be conferred on the governors and on the Governor-General in the name of safeguards, special responsibilities and reserve powers are so many and so numerous, and so extensive and intensive in their scope, that it seems almost to be intended to run parallel governments in the provinces and in the centre always in posse and in esse, whenever the Governor-General or the Governors choose. I challenge anyone to produce any constitution which abounds in so many safeguards, and to the constant appeal that India should accept this, I ask whether Britain if placed in a similar position, will accept under any conditions a similar constitution from a foreign power."

CONGRESS REJECTION EXPLAINED

Explaining what the Congress means by rejection of the Joint Select Committee's Report, the President said: "Positively it means that it has no use for these proposals and would gladly do without them. Apart from other points of view, even from the point of view of the peaceful struggle for the freedom of the country, the present constitution is much better than the proposals. If, however, the constitution is forced upon us, rejection does not mean that we are committed to the boycott of legislatures. It is quite on the cards that we shall contest all the elections on the twin issues of the Constituent Assembly and the rejection of these proposals, rather the substitution thereof by a constitution to be framed by the proposed Constituent assembly; and we shall capture the power such as there is, in these legislatures and use them as an instrument in the struggle for swaraj. While we are doing that, we shall also do everything in our power to mitigate the peoples' difficulties and to improve their lot, to the extent to which it is possible to do under the restricted constitution."

WORK IN ASSEMBLY

"As for our work in the Assembly, I should like to say a word. We shall get a resolution passed if possible, rejecting this constitution. I appeal to all parties to co-operate with us. We shall then press forward our demand for a constituent assembly. We shall also work for the repeal of repressive laws and for such reparation as may be given to those who have greatly suffered in the recent movements. We shall be vigilant fighters for the country's rights and freedom."

"But our fight can become strong and effective only if the people of this country demonstrate their regard for the Congress not merely by enthusiastic welcomes and receptions but by action in a united, strong and purposeful manner. I exhort all of you to wear khadi. It is a symbol of national solidarity and will lead to swaraj. The Government must realise in the fullest manner the hold we have on the people of this country."

WANTED—AXE AT THE TOP!

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti said: "There is one criticism on the Congress resolution on the report which must be answered. A familiar argument based on the "interests to the masses" is trotted out. I am willing to examine this report from that sole point of view, and to prove that the interests of the masses cannot be really promoted by these proposals. Lower taxation better roads for their produce, cheaper rates for their consumption, better agricultural, industrial and economic conditions are necessary for the masses in the country. For all this, drastic retrenchment both in the numbers and in the emoluments of public services especially in their higher ranks are absolutely necessary and are long overdue. But the

(Continued on page 7.)

"SHOCKING IF TRUE"

Dr. Royden Surprised At Govt. Circular Against Gandhiji's Village Industries Programme

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Doctor Maud Royden, who along with Mrs. Corbett Ashby, arrived in Delhi yesterday from Karachi by air had interviewed Gandhiji, and afterwards declared in a press interview that if only Government could believe in the sincerity of purpose of Gandhiji there would be a considerable improvement in the Indian situation.

The predominant impression that she brought back with her after a talk with Gandhiji was that she had talked to a man of transparent sincerity. Referring to the report of the circular stated to have been recently issued by the Government of India warning officials against his constructive programme, Doctor Royden remarked: "It is shocking, if true, and I would bring the circular to the notice of the Prime Minister when I return to England."

STRONG OPPOSITION

Both Doctor Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby state that they had come to India not to canvas support for the J. P. C. Report, but primarily to attend the Womens Conference at Karachi, and incidentally to ascertain the view of Indian women on the proposed Indian Constitution. They both were concious of a strong opposition to the J. P. C. recommendation, but they said that if they were Indians they would take what was offered and ask for more. If, however, Indians believed they could get better terms if they waited till British statesman were in a more reasonable frame mind, they could ask the British Parliament to drop the proposed bill and maintain the 'status quo.'

Mrs. Ashby is leaving shortly for Cairo where she will arrive by 20th when she would attend the World's Women's Peace Conference. Dr. Royden explained her intention to bring a pressure on women's organizations in India to amend the Sarda Act, and carry out the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee.

Asked whom she would choose if she had to select a woman as Prime Minister of India, Doctor Royden said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Doctor Royden who had previously visited India in 1928 referred to the notable advance made by Indian women during the last six years. She declared "Their interests in public affairs, their confidence on their own powers and consciousness of their responsibilities has greatly increased."

GOOD WISHES TO INDIA

Dr. Royden & Miss Ashby Impressed With Mahatma's Rural Uplift Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Dr. Royden, who met Gandhiji about six years ago, had the greatest admiration for him and she had often preached his doctrine of non-violence. It was natural that she was delighted to hear that Mahatmaji wanted to see her as soon as she arrived here straight from Karachi.

Mrs. Ashby had never seen Gandhiji before, but she said she was grateful for this opportunity of meeting so great a leader.

Interviewed by Press, they said that they had a long talk with Mahatmaji, in which he was kind enough to give his views on many important matters. They had an interesting discussion on Mahatmaji's scheme of Village Industries revival.

Mrs. Ashby, who was connected with the great international institution of United Countrymen of the World, and herself had participated in the work of village uplift, took keen interest in Mahatmaji's plan and told him that she brought out a message of good wish and success to him from that international institution, which was very anxious to be in touch with the new movement in India for the uplift of villages.

KARACHI CONFERENCE.

Dr. Royden and Mrs. Ashby had a talk with Mahatmaji about the Karachi Conference of women and many resolutions passed there and on political and economic issues that faced India. They also inter-changed views on the J.P.C. recommendations.

Giving their impressions on the Women's Karachi Conference, Mrs. Ashby said they were tremendously impressed by the way the Conference was organised, and by the value of resolutions passed and the lively discussions that took place, which showed great knowledge and personal experience on the part of the delegates who participated in the deliberations.

Dr. Royden and Mrs. Ashby are leaving Delhi on Tuesday (8th instant) for Gwalior, whence Dr. Royden flies home, while Mrs. Ashby proceeds to Agra and Lucknow and leaves India on January 15.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST MR. GOSWAMI DROPPED

Commissioner Comes To Decision As Ex-M. L. A. Expresses Regret

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, ex-M. L. A. who was arrested yesterday on charges of assaulting a public servant, wrongfully restraining a Police Officer and escaping from police custody, in connection with an incident that took place between himself and the police in front of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce building on Thursday last, appeared this morning before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South District, Lalbazar.

When Mr. Goswami appeared before the Deputy Commissioner with Mr. N. C. Sen, Counsel, the Deputy Commissioner took them to the Commissioner of Police where Mr. Goswami is reported to have expressed his regret and paid some contribution to the Poor Fund, whereupon charges against Mr. Goswami were dropped.

Mr. Goswami with Mr. Sen then left Lalbazar.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Will Be Held At Delhi On Jan. 26

CAWNPORE, Jan. 5.

Khan Bahadur Hidayet Hosain, Honorary Secretary, All-India Moslem League, announces that a meeting of the Council of the League will be held in the offices of the League at Delhi on January 26 and 27.

Mr. A. A. Jinnah, President of the League will preside.—A. P.

GREAT STEP IN ADVANCE

Dr. Pattabhi Welcomes Liberal Resolution On J.P.C. Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

VIZIANAGRAM, Jan. 2

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative on the resolution of the Liberal Federation on the J. P. C. Report, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya in the course of an exclusive statement said:

"It is good as far as it goes, and like the curate's egg, it is good in parts: but as a Congressman, I stand on a delicate ground, for I am sure I shall be asked whether Congress resolution is better.

It is undoubtedly better, if it is acted up to and if it is not acted upto it would be worse than the Liberal resolution."

BIG ADVANCE

"We welcome the attitude and resolution of the Liberals on the Report. It is a great step in advance of the traditions built up by the party. But much depends upon what interpretation they put, and how they implement it in action.

"Once again a situation has arisen analogous to that created by the Simon Commission. Then too, it was a common grievance that held the people together. But a grievance goes but a short way in cementing parties or ensuring common action from them. What makes us is not resentment but the resolve to act. I know that those living in glass houses should not throw stones at others. I as a Congressman know that we are living in a glass house, and I hope that we shall be able to erect a brick and mortar wall around it soon, instead of allowing ourselves to be assailed by our opponents."

(Continued from Col. 7)

growing needs and aspirations of the people.

After being seconded and supported by Mr. S. C. Malliah, M.L.C. and Mr. Natesa Mudaliar (Frenchrocks) respectively the resolution was put and passed unanimously.

Mr. H. C. Dasapp (Mysore) moved the following resolution:—

HIGHLY RETROGRADE.

"This Conference resolves that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals in general and those relating to Indian States in particular providing as they do among other things for the appointment of representatives of States in the Federal Legislature by rulers themselves are highly retrograde and are unworthy of acceptance and further declares that no constitution framed without consulting the people of the States will find support from them.

FOR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Another resolution passed at the Conference urged the need and the desirability of having an independent elected president both to the representative Assembly and the Legislative Council as the present system of the head of the Administration presiding was unsatisfactory considered from all aspects

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No Responsible Govt. For States People

J. P. C. Scheme Enthrones Autocracy, Says Mr. Chetty

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Jan. 4.

"I venture to call the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report as the most tantalising document tantalising, because India did, as a matter of right, expect that the British Statesmen would treat her honourably and that Britain would not go to the length of insulting an already injured nation, and that she would not so cavalierly treat the intelligentsia of this country as to name every circumvention, of which there are too many, as a safe-guard provided for her special benefit." Thus observed Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetty, M.L.A., who opened the First Mysore State Peoples' Federation to-day at Hassan.

Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetti observed that to say that this report had caused disappointment would not be a true description of our mental attitude; for long before it was published, it was very reasonably anticipated that the proposals would not satisfy even the demands of the so-called moderate politicians in India.

PLEDGES BROKEN.

"There has been such a progressive landslip in the statements of responsible Statesmen of England of the original pledges which they had authoritatively held out, that the people of India were not in the least deceived in their expectation that the British Government would never concede to them any slight responsibility in the Government of this country, so long as they can help it."

FEAR OF DOMINION STATUS.

It was painful, though interesting to narrate, Mr. Chetty continued, how from their pleasant expectations of Dominion form of Government, they had now come to face the prospect of enthroned autocracy. The authors of the report felt frightfully shy of the phrase "Dominion Status" and studiedly avoided the use of it even in places, where such a use would not compromise them into conceding that right ever in theory to India. They quoted Responsible Government only to indicate the point, wherefrom they proposed cutting away any semblance to that form of Government. They promised that the extension of the present form of Government was the only possible course, and began to circumscribe the range of this extension. If Provincial autonomy was the least that they could grant to India, the grant should be so meagre and niggardly that under the excuse of responsibility to the British Parliament, certain subjects were to be exclusively the special responsibilities of the Governor. It was needless for him to narrate the various checks and counter-checks the report proposed. Suffice it to say "it is beyond the will of man to devise further safeguards in order to render the Act nugatory or mischievous."

Communal groups were to be maintained and fostered. Ministers should be appointed having regard to the claims of minorities. The passage of a vote of no-confidence should be one of hurdle race. Punitive measures would take the form of Governor's Acts and Ordinances and Ministers' ordinances. This was the form of the so-called Provincial Autonomy, (Ironical cheers).

CONDITION OF STATES PEOPLE.

Referring to conditions in Mysore, Mr. Chetty said:—"You are as far removed from Responsible Government as we were during the Minto-Morley Reforms period. It is autocracy that is prevailing over all the Indian States. In States like Mysore and Travancore, there is no doubt a modified form a popular form of autocracy. There is however, no statutory guarantee that it may not any day lapse into undiluted autocracy. You have no doubt, Legislative Council, a High Court, a fixed Privy purse and a regular graded civil list of officers on guaranteed pay and pensionary contributions. But what you are lacking is the machinery to make the Government of your State responsible to the people through their elected representative. There may be plausible excuses to withhold this great privilege from the people in British India by the British Government such as the conflict of responsibility between the people of India and diversity of interests between the rulers and the ruled and the like. These are happily absent in your territory. The interests of your illustrious ruler and of yourselves are absolutely identical. It seems to me clinging to a vanishing attribute of autocracy to hesitate to make a generous gift of responsibility to the people and watch magnanimously how they work. I trust that Mysore which is a model for enlightened States, in regard to the close attention which the State pays to the interests of her people, should also be the first to take the step of bestowing responsible Government on her people through their worthy elected representatives. The situation of Mysore is exceedingly propitious for such a gracious act by His Highness the Maharaja who is very worthily known as a model of a true Aryan King.

In conclusion, Mr. Sami Venkatachallam Chetty hoped against hope that the British Government would realise that if the Constitution Act woud be on the basis of the Joint Parliamentary proposals, that it would only be an infliction, and that not a single reckonable section of the people either in British India or Indian India would accept it.

Mysore State Subjects Demand Responsible Govt.

Conference Condemns J. P. C. Report As Highly Retrograde And Unworthy Of Acceptance

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 5.

The rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals as being retrograde and unworthy of acceptance, prayer to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the establishment of responsible government under his aegis, wholehearted support for Gandhiji's prorgramme for reviving of village industries, plea for reduction of land revenue assessment by not less than 25 per cent and support to Swadeshi, were some of the important resolutions that were passed yesterday at Hassan by the Mysore State Peoples Federation Conference, Mr. K. Chengalrova Reddy presiding.

GRANT RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

The Conference reassembling in the afternoon took up resolutions for discussion.

Mr. V. Venkatappa (Bangalore) moved a resolution urging the grant of responsible government under the aegis of of His Highness the Maharaja.

In moving the resolution Mr. Venkatappa referred to the pronouncements of the Maharaja expressing desire to provide for unceasing association of his people with his Government in the administration of the State. He said that there had been considerable expansion of political consciousness of the people since the inauguration of the reformed constitution of 1923 and opined that, it was out of date and unsuited to the new times and

(Continued in Col. 5).

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